

The Times

[COMPLETE.]

SEVEN PAGES.

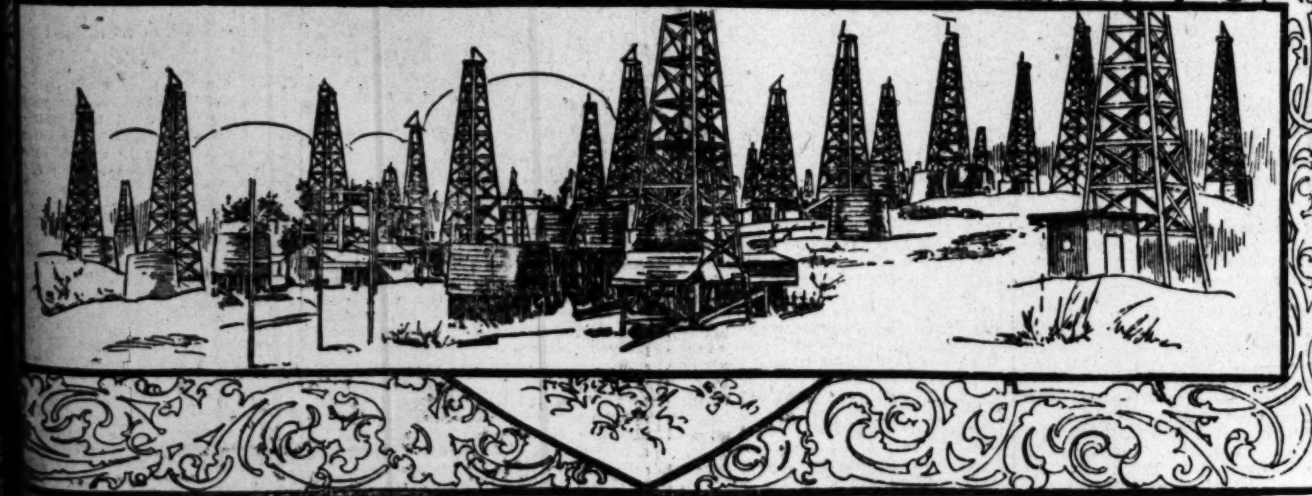
WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS.

LOS ANGELES

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE SOUTHERN OIL FIELDS



POINTS OF PROGRESS.

view of the immense prospective development of the oil industry in California, some people are alarmed in regard to the possibility of overproduction and consequent unremunerative prices. There is little ground for this anxiety. In the first place, outside of Southern California the use of oil has made any inroad. There are a few big consumers in San Francisco alone which could use up most of the present product. Then, again, many manufacturing establishments have been waiting to be sure of a steady supply before adopting oil as fuel. In course of time the steamships along the coast will be using oil for fuel, and finally, should the supply largely exceed the demand, much of it may be utilized by refineries, or we may find an outlet for it in foreign markets.

Those Eastern people who are inclined to believe that the mining industry of this State is "small potatoes" should read the description in another column of the number of the Union Oil Company. This great corporation owns over 400,000 acres of oil land in the

State, has wells which have been pumping steadily for 24 years, has produced 3,000,000 barrels of oil from one thousand acres of its lands; has 150 miles of pipe lines and tankage capacity of 330,000 barrels, a refinery, machine shops and improvements at Santa Paula alone to the value of \$400,000. This is not quite equal to the Standard Oil Company, but it is pretty good for a young oil State like California.

The fact that where wells have been drilled so absurdly close together, as is the case in Los Angeles, they soon begin to decrease in production, has led some people to suppose that the oil wells of California are short-lived. This is not the case. For instance, in Ventura county there are wells which have been producing steadily for over a quarter of a century.

The closing year of the century marks the beginning of a great manufacturing era in California, which State is now on an equality with the most favored Eastern commonwealths as far as the fuel question is concerned.

CALIFORNIA'S OIL TERRAIN.

WHAT THE GOLD FIELDS were to California in 1850, that are the petroleum wells in 1900. From one end of the State to the other prospectors are in the field looking for oil lands, and wells are being sunk. The derrick is becoming a conspicuous feature on the hills and in the vales of California, and the oil tank has taken the place of the sluice-box and long-tom of early days.

That California is destined to become the greatest oil producing state of the Union there can be little doubt. In fact, one expert recently made the assertion, as a result of careful geological investigation, that there is more oil in California than in any five states of the Union, including Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

Before entering into a description of the oil fields of California, it is well to devote some attention to the oil industry of the older fields in the Eastern States, and elsewhere, also to say a few words in regard to petroleum in general.

In these descriptions of the oil fields of Southern California no attempt has been made to give a detailed account of the undeveloped oil sections in which prospecting is going forward. To do this would require many months of careful research and several times the space contained in this number of THE TIMES, ample though it is, for there is scarcely a county in the State which does not contain promising indications of oil, and prospecting work is now going forward all the way from San Diego to Siskiyou.

FACTS ABOUT PETROLEUM IN CALIFORNIA.

THE output of oil in California has increased from 1,245,339 barrels in 1895 to 2,292,123 barrels in 1899. The output for 1900 will be much larger.

Petroleum has been produced in California for more than a quarter of a century, but it is only during the last two years that development work has been carried on on a large and systematic scale.

California ranks fourth among the States of the Union in petroleum production. In the opinion of many experts the State will, before many years, take the leading place in this respect.

There are several refineries, and some of the lighter oils are worked up into distillates, lubricants and other products. This industry promises to become quite important during the next few years.

The average specific gravity of the oil produced in the Los Angeles city fields is about 15 degrees. Some of the oil produced in outside fields is much lighter, and some oil is still heavier than this.

The cost of sinking wells also varies greatly, according to the depth and the character of the formation. Thus, in the Summerland field, productive wells, of comparatively small capacity, are drilled for as little as \$250, while in some of the mountain fields wells have cost as much as \$25,000.

The price of oil has varied greatly during the past ten years, running from 25 cents to \$2.50 per barrel of 42 gallons. At present it is comparatively steady at about \$1.00 per barrel. The increase of consumption is so far keeping pace with the increased production.

The depth of wells varies greatly in different sections, ranging from 250 feet to 2000 feet or more. The average depth of wells in the Los Angeles city field is from 800 to 1000 feet. The most productive wells are about a thousand feet deep, some being much deeper.

California petroleum differs from that of the Eastern States in having an asphaltum instead of a paraffine base. It is used mainly for fuel and has already largely supplanted coal in factories and on the railroads. It is estimated that three barrels of crude petroleum are about equivalent to a ton of coal.

Indications of petroleum are found in almost every county of the State, from San Diego to Siskiyou, but actual production has so far been confined to the following counties, whose output is of importance in accordance with the order in which they are named: Fresno, Los Angeles, Ventura, Santa Barbara, Orange, Kern and Santa Clara.

HISTORICAL POINTS ABOUT PETROLEUM.

Petroleum has been known by civilized man from the dawn of history. Herodotus wrote of the springs of Zacythus (Zante), and the fountains of Hit have been celebrated by the Arabs and Persians. Pliny and Dioscorides describe the oil of Agrigostum, which was used in lamps under the name of "Sicilian oil," and mention is made of petroleum springs in China in the earliest records of that ancient people. The abundance of petroleum and the fire temple at Baku on the Caspian, have been frequently described by travelers who have gone overland from Europe to India, from the time of Marco Polo to recent years. Petroleum in North America was first mentioned by a Franciscan missionary—Joseph de la Roche d'Allion—in a letter written in 1699, and published in Sagard's "Histoire du Canada" in 1836. Peter Kalm described the springs on Oil Creek in his book of travels in North America, published in London in 1779. In 1750 the French commander at Fort Duquesne described them in a letter to Gen. Montcalm, and later, toward the close of the last century, frequent mention is made of oil springs in correspondence relating to what is now Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky. In 1785 and 1806 the British government sent embassies to the court of Ava, in the reports of which mention is made of the petroleum springs and wells near Rangoon, on the Irrawadi. During the early years of the present century the occurrence of bitumen, and particularly of its liquid form, was noticed by scientific men and travelers in various localities. In Europe, Boussingault's researches upon the petroleum of Bechebrun (Lower Alsace), and the discovery of paraffin by Reichenbach, attracted much attention. Petroleum was observed and described as early as 1814 in Washington county, O., in wells at that time being bored for brine. In 1819 a well bored for brine in Wayne county, Ky., yielded so much black petroleum that it was abandoned. It has continued to yield small quantities until the present time. In 1820 a well drilled for brine near Burkesville, Cumberland county, Ky., yielded such a flow of petroleum that it was regarded as a wonderful natural phenomenon. This well is estimated to have yielded, up to 1850, 50,000 barrels of oil, the larger part of which was wasted. Of the rest, a few barrels were bottled and sold as a liniment in the United States and Europe, under the name of "American oil."

About the year 1847 E. W. Binney of Manchester, Eng., called attention to the petroleum discovered at Riddings, near Alfreton in Derbyshire, and a few years later, he, together with James Young and others, commenced the manufacture of illuminating and other oils from it. The supply of crude material from this source soon became inadequate, and they then commenced distilling the boghead mineral that had been found near Bathgate in Scotland. The success attending this enterprise soon attracted attention in the United States of America, and a number of establishments were in operation in the course of a few years, some of them being licensed under Young's patents. In 1851, when petroleum on Oil Creek was worth 75 cents a gallon in the crude state, it was tested as a crude material for the manufacture of illuminating oil by Messrs. William and Luther Attwood, and Joshua Merrill, at the United States Chemical Manufacturing Company's works at Waltham, near Boston, Mass., and its merits for that purpose fully established. But its scarcity at that time prevented its use in commercial quantities, and the establishments at Boston and Portland, Me., under the charge of Messrs. Merrill and William Attwood, continued to use boghead mineral and asphaltite for a number of years after petroleum was produced in sufficient quantity. Petroleum was refined and offered for sale in Pittsburgh, Pa., as early as 1855, but the quantity was too small to influence even the local trade; it, however, created a small demand for the crude oil. The well-known fact that brine wells often produced petroleum, led those who sold the "American oil" to embellish the label on the bottles with a derrick and other accessories of a brine well; and the story is told that the projector of the first well drilled exclusively for petroleum, was led to undertake it through reflecting upon this picture. Some oil

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style of turn-down and
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for one day at. 3 for

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Oil Production "Back East." The Great Petroleum Fields of Russia.

The Pro

from one of the natural springs near Titusville, Pa., was sent to Prof. B. Silliman, Jr., of Yale College, and he made a report upon it, which has become a classic in the literature of petroleum. This report was so satisfactory that a company was organized in New Haven, and E. L. Drake was sent to drill a well upon land that was leased in the valley of Oil Creek, a short distance below the spot where the city of Titusville now stands. The region was then almost a wilderness, and many delays were experienced before he succeeded in getting his men and machinery in operation. He was at first thwarted by quicksands and water, but he finally drove an iron pipe thirty-six feet down to the rock. This device, said to have been original with Drake, has been of great value in artesian borings ever since he used it. After drilling thirty-three feet on the 26th of August, 1859, the drill fell suddenly six inches into a cavity, and was left until the next day, when the drill hole was found to be nearly filled with petroleum. No spot in the entire territory where petroleum has since been obtained could have been selected where the oil was to be obtained nearer the surface. The success of this enterprise led to the immediate drilling of other wells; first in the valley of Oil Creek and its tributaries, and later over the higher land between Oil Creek and the Allegheny River below Titusville. As this territory began to be exhausted, the region of the Lower Allegheny, in Butler and Clarion counties, yielded wells of great richness, and finally the Bradford field in McKean county became the center of production. A careful comparison of the situations of some of the most productive wells led to the discovery that the areas yielding oil were not irregular in outline, but extended across the country in narrow belts, without regard to the present configuration of the surface. The areas of these belts were in general parallel, and extended in a northeast and southwest direction, 15 deg. to 20 deg. from the meridian. As the exhaustion of the oil fields of Butler and Clarion counties led producers to seek a more productive locality, lines were run by compass on the supposed axis of the oil belt over forest-covered hills for many miles, until they reached the town of Bradford, near which wells had previously been drilled without success. Deeper wells were drilled, and oil was obtained, resulting in the development since 1875 of the most uniformly productive and extensive oil territory yet discovered.

"The development of petroleum in this State, which began a little more than a quarter of a century ago, has increased so rapidly that the production for the year 1899 is estimated to have been 3,000,000 barrels, with a value, to the consumer, of about \$60,000,000. The total amount of territory in California from which oil has been produced probably does not exceed five thousand acres, and when it is considered that the oil-bearing rocks are distributed, by many strata, through six to eight miles, geologically, of the earth's surface, in some places ranging around the horizon in depth of oil-producing rock, there need be no fear of the supply being exhausted.

"Petroleum, when converted into gas, or when properly burned in liquid form, leaves no soot or dirt, and is free from all smell, leaving no spot or stain upon houses or furniture, and it remains clean until worn by wind or rain. When the means of burning the various products of petroleum shall have been perfected, and universally introduced, it will be the housekeeper's delight, for then soot and ashes from coal and wood will be a thing of the past. When our streets are all paved and lighted with petroleum products; street cars, motors, locomotives, steamships, factories, machine shops, and other plants are moved by the great force of fuel oil, and our houses and offices are all heated by the same agency, to supply the demand will require the development of many times as much oil territory as is now being operated. Demand and supply will keep pace.

"Perhaps no other one condition has done more to retard the upbuilding of manufacturing and commercial enterprises on this Coast than the lack of cheap fuel. But it has now been demonstrated beyond a doubt that there is an unlimited supply of oil in this State, and in my judgment it is only a question of a short time when capital will seek this locality to establish great manufacturing enterprises, by reason of this cheap fuel found here in such great abundance.

"The development of this great industry at this time is especially opportune. Our recent possessions in the Far East are directing the attention of the whole commercial world to the Pacific Ocean, as never before. Across that great free highway, constructed by the Almighty, reside more than 300,000,000 human beings, now wholly unacquainted with the products of our fields, orchards and factories. Now that we have a foothold at their very door, it will be but a short time before the magic touch of American enterprise will place our products in millions of those distant homes where they were never known before, and I believe that the commerce of the Pacific will then exceed that of the Atlantic ocean. When that day comes, as it surely will, no country will receive greater benefit than the United States, and no portion of the United States will receive greater benefit than this Pacific Coast. With cheap fuel added to the rich products of our mines and soil, we are in position at this opportune moment in our national growth to more than hold our own, if we but improve the facilities at our command. Doing this, the day is not far distant when there will be built up here communities surpassing in wealth, comfort and advanced civilization those of any other part of the world. Industry is the key to the accomplishment of these beneficent results, and cheap fuel is the greatest motive power of industry."

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of a dark color, very heavy. It possibly comes from near the top of the Mississippian limestone, and is closely related to the oil found in Kansas. Petroleum is also reported to have been found at Braymer, associated with maltha in surface springs.

The production of oil in Kansas in 1898 was 71,980 barrels, compared with 81,008 barrels in 1897, showing a decline of 818 barrels, or 11.24 per cent. There has been a decreasing production in the State since 1898, when it amounted to 115,571 barrels. The counties producing oil are Wilson and Neosho, toward the southeastern corner of the State. About 300 wells have been drilled in this corner of Kansas since 1892, but only seventy-seven of them are producing petroleum. There are several wells scattered throughout the oil field that have produced some oil, but their small product and inferior quality together with their remoteness from lines of transportation, made them unprofitable to operate. There is a great area extending from the extreme west to the southeast corner of the State that has not yet been tested by the drill, but that will probably, at some time in the future, give an increased production in the State. Of the 300 wells before mentioned about forty gas wells will have to be drilled.

The petroleum is of a dark-green color of about 40 deg. gravity. A small, but very complete, refinery has been built at Neodesha, from which

ties have approached this percentage of increase for many years. Texas is developing a production that will soon rival some of the older States in quantity. The quality is said to stand next to Pennsylvania oil.

There was a total of 374 wells drilled in this field in 1898. Of this number 342 produced oil, and 32 were dry. The field was extended but little during 1898, most of the petroleum being found in what was considered developed territory. The whole field is not over three and a half miles long by one mile wide. A complete system of pipe lines, and a number of large storage tanks have been constructed connecting the field with a modern refinery built at Corsicana, during the latter part of 1898. The products of Texas petroleum are said to be good, and a large amount of excellent illuminating oil is secured.

Wyoming has a number of natural petroleum springs scattered at intervals, extending from the southwestern corner to the northeastern corner. This line is crossed by another line of petroleum springs in a general east and west direction, extending for 100 miles near the center of the State. At several localities wells have been drilled that have generally found oil. There are some fifteen distinct pools in which natural oil springs exist, and two localities in which wells have been drilled that have produced petroleum. The great inland valleys and plains, with their ridges and mountain chains

are also springs showing oil and sulphur water, and still farther inland there are deposits of coal.

The character of the oil is similar in a general way to California petroleum, and ranges from dark green to black in color, and from 27 to 35 deg. Baume in weight. The harbors in the section are poor, and landing is attended with more or less difficulty. The surrounding country is a wilderness.

THE GREAT OIL FIELDS OF RUSSIA.

The Russian oil fields make the greatest oil-producing district of the world and are of sufficient importance and interest to warrant a separate article. They are located on the Apsheron Peninsula, between the Baltic and Caspian seas. The ground in this locality seems saturated with gas, and 2500 years ago the priests of Persia worshipped the perpetual fire fed by the burning gas, and thousands of pilgrims visited the locality yearly to offer up their sacrifices and religious devotions to the mysterious flames. In the tenth century the petroleum which rose to the surface of the ground became an article of commerce, and was exported by vessels and camels and was used for light and fuel by surrounding nations.

This oil territory subsequently was acquired by the Russians, and in 1773

that no oil would be found of any value below 200 feet. But experience proved that when the wells began to fail, it was only necessary to bore a few feet deeper to secure an abundant yield. The average depth of the wells is 250 feet and the maximum depth is 325 feet. The wells are located very close together, as in our oil districts, but the borers exhaust only the ground immediately below them, and do not interfere with the oil lying a short distance beyond. The oil seems to be in reservoirs, many of them inexhaustible. The theory of those best qualified to judge is that the oil-bearing strata, originally running regularly, became dislocated and thrust hither and thither horizontally during some volcanic disturbance, and an irregular cellular character given to the petroleum deposits. As evidence of this, one party would bore 200 feet before reaching oil, while others would strike rich oil pits close by at the depth of 100 feet.

The author describes a spouting well 274 feet deep, throwing up oil in a column 200 feet high, at the rate of 2,000-3,000 gallons per diem, while other wells within a stone's throw were yielding their daily supply of petroleum, entirely unaffected by the spouter. Many pumping wells have been worked for years without the level of the oil being lowered in the slightest degree.

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One singular feature of the Russian oil wells is that they always blow freely after a north wind. This should be the case no case can be satisfactorily explained.

The ordinary yield of the wells is from 10,000 to 25,000 gallons of oil, and it was common to have one well which had produced 200,000 gallons of oil, and continued to yield at the same rate for 18 years, and for the first time in the history of the business the Russian oil fields in 1899 exceeded the production of the United States. The increase in production was gained from an increase in the number of wells, and the number of wells in the Russian oil fields in 1899 was 2,117, compared with 2,117 in 1897 and 2,119 in 1896. The average daily production of the Russian oil fields in 1899 was 2,117, compared with 2,117 in 1897 and 2,119 in 1896. The average daily production of the Russian oil fields in 1899 was 2,117, compared with 2,117 in 1897 and 2,119 in 1896.

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The Production in Other Lands. The Use of Petroleum Oil as a Fuel.

claiming there is but little difference in the value of oils between 15 and 18 deg. Baumé, and that the oil which is in favor of the heavier oil, will be a great surprise to many people. The reasons given by the committee for the inclusion of these recommendations are included in the report, and are as follows:

"First.—That in view of the fact that the difference in value between 12 and 18 deg. gravity is as much as a diesel oil, varying little in character, and that the classification of grades *Je* made to refer only to the amount of water and sediment contained therein, and which can be ascertained by what is known as the gasoline test.

"Second.—It is recommended that diesel petroleum dealt in on or off the coast of the United States be classified into four grades, as follows, any gravity between 12 and 18 deg. Baumé:

"Grade No. 1, containing not to exceed 3 per cent. water or sediment, and not to exceed 10 per cent. water or sediment.

"Grade No. 2, containing not to exceed 20 per cent. water or sediment, and not to exceed 20 per cent. water or sediment.

"Grade No. 3, containing not to exceed 30 per cent. water or sediment, and not to exceed 30 per cent. water or sediment.

"Grade No. 4, and subject to a special contract between buyer and seller.

"Third.—As to the gravity of oil, your committee does not consider that the value of petroleum between the gravities of 12 and 18 deg. Baumé, is so great as to warrant the expense since we have proven that the 15 is a better fuel in the heavier oil than the 18, and that the 12 is a better fuel in the lighter oil.

"Fourth.—The gravity of oils is to be determined or ascertained by the use of a hydrometer, and the use of heavy liquids, at a temperature of deg. Fahr., proper allowance to be made for variation from this temperature.

"Fifth.—The 'gasoline test,' as above mentioned, is the only and the following method of ascertaining the percentage of water or sediment contained in crude oil:

"Take 100 parts of crude oil, add 50 or 100 parts of crude oil are added 50 or 100 parts of gasoline, for which purpose the use of glass tubes of doing so the graduations of the tubes of glass, on 100 parts. The gasoline and oil being well combined, and submitted to a temperature not lower than 60 deg. Fahr., and the mixture allowed to settle, and show as a precipitation, if any, and the percentage of water and sediment contained in the oil, or classification of the oil as above."

The following remarks on the various kinds of use of petroleum products for fuel are condensed from a German paper, which recently appeared in a German paper:

"The most decisive and novel change has taken place of late in the use of fuel on steamers, and the large waste of space formerly used for carrying coal is being rapidly substituted for coal. In this way a great saving in the cost of the voyage is effected, and the same is effected, and there is also the gain of space formerly used for carrying coal, which is now necessary for an ocean voyage.

"In Russia the crude petroleum products are used for fuel on steamers, as well as on locomotives, in factories, and in the mines, and in the oil fields.

"It is absolute freedom from clouds



SCENE IN THE LOS ANGELES CH DISTRICT

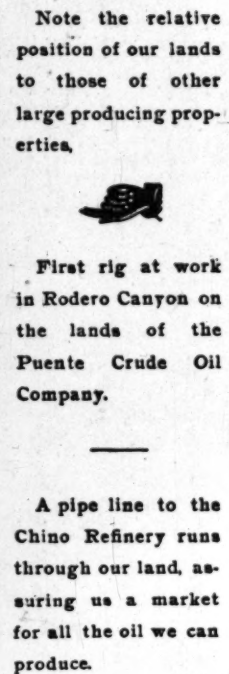
Wages of firemen	\$ 48.00
Total cost	\$41.39
Cost per mile in cents (fuel)	45.7
Cost per mile in cents (wages)	52.5

The Santa Fe Railway Company some time ago determined to make a number of practical tests of oil as fuel on locomotives. The relative value of oil and coal for fuel was a matter of the very greatest importance to the company, and the following summary of tests established for oil over coal it meant that the company would use oil on its long hauls. The tests were made at California. The tests to be made were to show the relative efficiencies of coal and oil, and the respective relative values. The results of these tests is shown in the official report of the company furnished to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The results are as follows: Number of miles run, per ton of coal, 26.7; number of miles run, per ton of oil, 35.46. By this it is seen that the relative value of oil is more than 30 per cent greater than coal. It could be run 12.39 miles further on a ton of oil than on one ton of coal.

Drilling! We are down over 200 feet on our first well in fine shale formation. Watch for developments.

THE PUENTE CRUDE OIL CO.

Takes great pleasure in announcing to their stockholders, and the public in general, that title to this fine property of 874 acres is now vested in the company free of all incumbrance. Title has been passed on by the Title Insurance and Trust Company, and the deeds recorded.



NO ASSESSMENTS. . . .
NO DEBTS. . . .
MONEY IN THE TREASURY.

Rig No. 1 is at work night and day and the work is progressing very satisfactorily. Our property is surrounded by producing wells. The Puente Oil Co., with 47 wells to the west. The Brea Canyon and Union Oil Co.'s, to the south and the Santa Fe, Graham & Loftus and Columbia wells to the east of us. It is only reasonable to expect that in a short time we will be producing oil which in this section ranges from 32 to 38 gravity, and our stock will advance very rapidly from the fact that we own the land. No royalties to pay. No leases. No freights. Not dependent on railroads. Careful and conservative management. Books open to the stockholders.

Investigation of the Company and Its Methods Invited.

We also invite the public to go and see our property as a visit to the same will convince the most skeptical that we have 874 acres of the best oil territory in that section. Orders for stock are coming in from all parts of the country, showing conclusively that investors are willing to put their money in a company which has such prospects in view. We have placed on the market a limited amount of stock for sale at 15 cents per share par value \$1.00, non-assessable for the purpose of more extensive development. We reserve the right to advance the price or withdraw the stock from sale without notice. Mail orders promptly attended to.

MAKE ALL REMITTANCES PAYABLE TO EDWARD KENDALL, Secretary. SPOOR MACKEY, President. NATIONAL BANK OF POMONA, Treasurer.
Telephone Main 797 _____ Address 106-107 Stimson Block, Los Angeles, Ca

stock to be made when issued by the company. That again is the story. There have also been cases of companies paying dividends through their own rather than through the stockholders.

Before investing in oil stock of any company, bear the following in mind: The chances of winning a large fortune in oil are small. The chances of losing a large fortune in oil are small. The chances of winning a large fortune in oil are small. The chances of losing a large fortune in oil are small.

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Exclusive Petroleum-Oil Number.

Achievements of Local Oil Companies.

will produce fully three million barrels more. The company has paid to its stockholders over \$600,000 in dividends. And while doing this, has accumulated a reserve of over \$1,250,000, all well invested in acreage and plant. Among the assets of the company are over one hundred and fifty miles of pipe line by all odds the most complete and most extensive pipe line system on the Pacific Coast. One portion of this system connects the Whittier fields with navigation at San Pedro. Another pipe line connects the Coalinga oil fields in Fresno county with railroad transportation. In addition to these three trunk lines, the company owns several minor lines through which oil is pumped to points available for the

likely that that policy will be devalued from. THE UNITED PETROLEUM COMPANY For a number of years the old fields of Ventura county have been noted as among the richest and most productive oil territory of the State. There are two men whose names have been connected with a number of successful oil enterprises that have been projected in this county during the past seventeen years. They were successful oil operators in the Pennsylvania fields, and when they came to California they brought with them an experience earned during years of earnest and practical work in the Pennsylvania fields, the experience of one of them dating back to 1859. Hav-

pany also owns 40 per cent. of the stock of the Independent Oil Company, which has a lease of the northeast quarter of section 17 in the Coalinga oil field, and already has a well sunk to a depth of 1100 feet, with a nine and five-eighths inch hole, which gives promise of being able to reach the rich oil sand which experts say is almost sure to underlie this section. The well and property of the Independent Oil Company is but a short distance from the famous Coalinga "spouters."




CENTRAL OIL COMPANY OF LOS ANGELES. PROPERTY LOCATED AT WHITTIER, CAL.

large consumers near San Francisco. Also about 330,000 barrels iron and steel tankage; 40 tank cars; a barge of 7500 barrels capacity, for ocean transportation; a barge suitable for use on San Francisco Bay; 100 miles telephone line; refinery at Orem, Contra Costa county, capacity 18,000 barrels per month; wharf with 32 feet water berthing; machine shops, well equipped; large stone office building; yards and general business facilities in Santa Paula, Los Angeles and San Francisco. As showing the extent of the company's plant at Santa Paula, it may be stated that it has about 14000 acres of land, and is now producing some 2000 barrels per year.

In Los Angeles county the Union Oil Company controls in fees and leases about four miles on the belt situated between Buena Vista wells on the east, and the Whittier field on the west. In the matter of production, its output to the present time has been about three million barrels of oil, all of which has come from about one thousand acres of its lands. Moreover, these 1600 acres are not by any means exhausted, and the present rate of production, it is estimated that they

ing command of considerable capital and being equipped with a practical knowledge of the business in all its details, it is no wonder that the Southern California enterprises which have been in their charge have proven phenomenally successful. This is the reason that the names of Lyman Stewart and W. L. Hardison in Southern California are synonymous for successful, straightforward, energetic and intelligent development of our oil resources. On January 24, 1900, the United Petroleum Company was incorporated, with Lyman Stewart as president (Mr. Stewart is also president of the Union Oil Company); W. L. Hardison as vice-president and Guy L. Hardison as secretary. The company was organized for the purpose of holding stock in other companies, but particularly to hold and operate the stock of the Union Oil Company and thus insure for that great enterprise a stable policy. This company today owns about 34 per cent. of the stock of the Union Oil Company. The United Petroleum Company has also secured interests in a number of tracts of land in a section of Southern California which is believed to be in the near future to become of immense value. This com-



Wealth Means Freedom.

Poverty Means Slavery.

CROWN KING OIL CO.

Is the Business Man's Company, a Money Maker, and the Investors' Choice.

The Company owns 601 acres of approved oil land in the heart of the richest oil section of the State, upon which active development will commence as soon as preliminaries can be arranged.

Stock Is Selling Today at 20c. 50 cents Soon—\$1.00 Later.

One hundred and fifty thousand shares, or one-half of the entire stock, has been placed in treasury, and 50,000 shares of this has been ordered sold, at the above price. No other stock can or will be sold at the present. All the money received will be spent in developing oil.

No Royalties, No Salaries, No Assessments.

Don't wait until the stock is advanced in price two or three times, but send and get a PROSPECTUS, investigate the quality and location of the company's land, the men that are managing its affairs, and then we believe YOU will want to join hands with them in a legitimate enterprise.

OFFICERS	DIRECTORS
DR. H. W. BRODBECK, Pres. LEE A. MCCONNELL, Vice-Pres. PROF. I. N. INSKEEP, Secy. W. R. HERVEY, Treas.	PROF. JAMES A. FOSHAY, LEE A. MCCONNELL, DR. H. W. BRODBECK, PROF. I. N. INSKEEP, NICHOLAS CLEMENS.

Great fortunes have already been made in California oil. The industry is just in its infancy. Conservative experts claim that our oil fields will rival those of Pennsylvania in area and productiveness, and that the oil industry will soon be a greater wealth producer than our famous gold mines.

The stock is selling rapidly. Get in on the ground floor in a responsible company. Make checks payable to the CROWN KING OIL COMPANY, or the First National Bank, city, and certificates will be mailed you in the order they are received.

Prospectus and Full Information on Application.

Crown King Oil Co.

I. N. INSKEEP, Secretary, Fifth Floor Currier Building.
212 West Third St. Los Angeles.



Sunset King Oil Co.

Shares now 15 Cents.

The Sunset King property consists of 160 acres in the choicest section of the famous Sunset field. Money secured from sale of stock will be used to push development.

The stock is non-assessable and the stockholders are not liable for debts of the Company.

Only a limited amount of stock will be sold at 15 cents per share. Directors reserve the right to advance the price at any time.

Write for Illustrated Leaflet.

Sunset King Oil Co.,

320-322 Laughlin Building, Los Angeles, Cal.



Sunset King Oil Co.

Sunset King Will Make Money For You.

The Peer In the Realm of Oil.

Sunset King Oil Co.,

Is located in the very heart of the famous Sunset District in Southern California—near Bakersfield. Wells are drilling on three sides of this property and the section has proved itself to be beyond question the most profitable field yet opened up.



Above illustration shows oil from a 200-barrel well flowing into a hastily-constructed reservoir.

Shares now 15 Cents.

The Sunset King is located only a short distance from that Wonder of Nature—the famous 200-barrel-flowing-well. One well like this on Sunset King would pay stockholders a monthly dividend of 17 per cent.

Now is the time to invest if you want to make money in oil—and there is no proposition in the State of California which promises bigger returns than Sunset King. And the fact that some of the best known business men in California are back of the enterprise, guarantees its stability.

All correspondence receives prompt attention.

OFFICERS, DIRECTORS AND STOCKHOLDERS.

MR. BENJAMIN W. HAHN, President.
GEO. EASTON, Vice-President.
R. B. DICKINSON, Secretary.

J. R. Anderson, L. A. Electric Ry. Co.
W. M. Williston, S. P. R. R. Co.
Geo. Easton, Easton, Eldridge & Co.
Benj. W. Hahn, Attorney, Pasadena.

Thos. Hughes, Westlake Oil Co.
R. B. Dickinson, Dickinson & Bush.
W. C. Mulock, San Gabriel.
G. A. von Brandt, German-American Tea Co.



Sunset King Oil Co.

PETROLEUM-OIL NUMBER.

"The first scientific report of petroleum in California was made by Prof. B. Silliman, who published his researches in 1863. He spoke favorably of the possibility of obtaining petroleum in re-

The organization of stock companies to bore for oil, now so rampant, is by no means a new thing in California. It is an interesting fact that the first company organized in the United States for the purpose of boring for oil was formed in Santa Cruz county, California, about thirty-five years ago.

When it is thus seen that the oil industry, as carried on in a thickly settled residence section within the city limits, is not only offensive in many ways and destructive of property values, but is also of questionable profit to the operators, it cannot be doubted that an intelligent

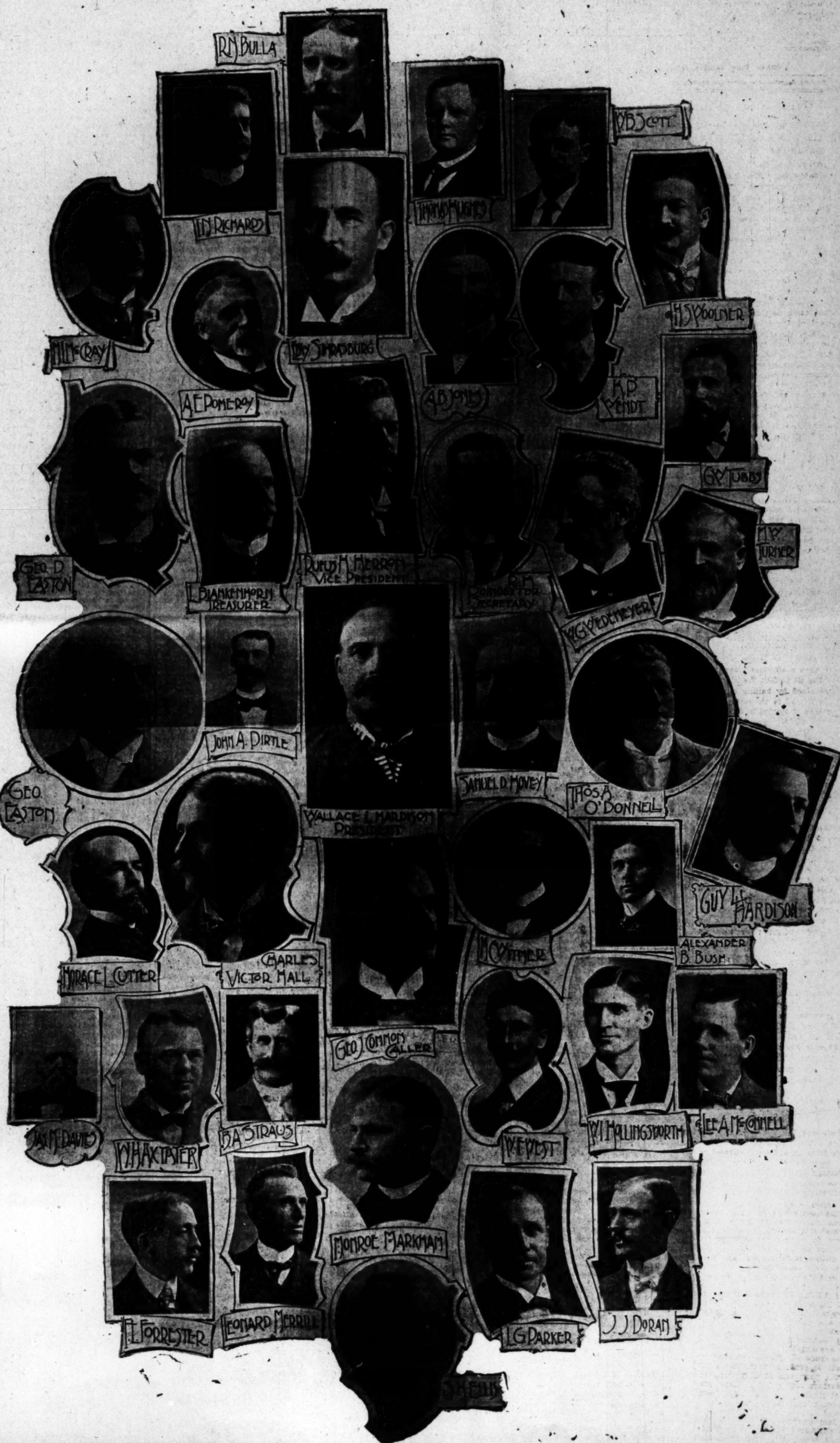
The life of an oil well is always an uncertain quantity. The average life in Los Angeles has been about five years, although some of the old wells in the Second-street Park neighborhood are producing fairly well after being pumped for six years.

Daily and Sunday, per year, \$4; per month, 70 cents.
 Sunday, per year, \$2.50; six months, \$1.25. Magazine
 alone, same price.
 Weekly, per year, \$1.50. Sample copies free. The price
 Midwinter Number (3 parts), with the fullest information
 Sunland, is 10 cents; postage, 3 cents extra. The Old
 5 cents, postage paid.

& Proudft drilled 1200 feet street, west of Hoover. Aban-ry hole.

Tate & Johnson drilled 1200 ighth street, west of Hoover. d; dry hole.

Green, one well on corner of et and Commonwealth ave- andoned on account of water. a. On Company, Wiltshire



Effective Work of the Exchange. Puente, Fullerton and Whittier wells.

The Kern Coun

that year sent the price down again, for a short time, to a minimum of fifty cents a barrel. Since that time the price has been reasonably stable in the neighborhood of one dollar per barrel. The stability of price is due to the increased facilities for storage and to a better organization of the oil producers.

Computing on a basis of an average price of eighty-five cents a barrel, the product of the Los Angeles field has been worth \$5,745,700. At the present time oil is worth about one dollar a barrel, delivered, which is a slight falling off from the price that has ruled for the past twelve months.

The average cost of wells in the Los Angeles field is estimated at about \$2500, but it varies greatly in various portions of the district. In the old second-street Park field the wells cost about \$2500. On Nob Hill the cost runs from \$2500 to \$5000, and in the western or Baptist College field, wells have been completed at a cost of \$800, and the average in that locality is probably less than \$1000.

A total of 1300 wells has been drilled in the city. Taking \$2500 as the average cost per well, there has been paid out as the first cost of the wells the sum of \$3,250,000. At the present time more than 300 men are employed directly in the business, as drillers, helpers, laborers and drivers, at an average daily wage of \$3, so that the pay roll is \$900 a day. Nearly as much more is expended daily for material, so that a daily expenditure of about \$1000, or a monthly expenditure of \$30,000, is made in the direct work of the oil wells. But the men employed directly are not as numerous as those that are indirectly affected by the industry. The employees of the numerous iron foundries of the city, the refineries, the oil well supply houses, planing mills and other lines of business which are more or less affected by the oil business, are direct beneficiaries of this great industry.

One very important feature of the oil industry is the question of tankage. No large contracts can be made for supplying oil, and no stability of price can be maintained unless the oil is actually in sight. As has been heretofore noted, the lack of storage facilities at one time caused a great loss to the oil producers. The amount of money already invested in storage tanks in this city is large. The steel tanks of this city are as follows:

Oil Storage and Transport Co.	175,000
Santa Fe Railroad	35,000
Southern Pacific Company	40,000
Standard Oil Company	40,000
Union Oil Company	35,000
Refining	50,000
Total	450,000

The amount of money invested in drilling rigs is large, there being seventy complete rigs in the city, which cost on an average probably \$2000 each, or a total of more than \$200,000. Nearly as much more is invested in pumping plants, of which there are about 100 in the city. The majority of the pumping plants are run by steam power. There are 45 steam, 16 gasoline and 3 electric rigs. It will thus be seen that about \$200,000 has been invested in this kind of permanent improvements in the city.

How and by whom is the vast amount of oil produced in Southern California consumed? This is a highly interesting query, for, as has been noted, the inflexible law of supply and demand has been followed in this kind of business. The largest oil consumer in the State is the Santa Fe railroad, which leads the list with a total of 30,000 barrels per month, or 360,000 barrels a year. Of this amount the road produces about one-fourth in its own wells, and the balance is purchased from outside the city.

The hotels, laundries, waterworks companies, breweries and all institutions requiring fuel, consume in the aggregate several thousand barrels a month, not included in the above list. A considerable proportion of the product is used in the drilling of wells and never leaves the city.

In spite of this large and ready consumption the amount of oil on hand has steadily increased during the past year at the rate of 15,000 barrels a month, and there is now above ground in storage tanks awaiting for consumption about 250,000 barrels. This amount would not be too much of a reserve stock if any, for the refined product of the Puente field is sold by contract to the Standard Oil Company and the Ventura and Santa Barbara product goes to San Francisco, where it is used by local consumers, of which the Oxnard beet sugar factory is the largest. The refined product of the Fullerton field is used by the Santa Fe Railroad Company, the Union Oil Company. The Whittier output is also largely consumed by the Union Oil Company. A portion of

light oil of Whittier and Fullerton is used by the refineries of this city.

THE CITY OIL INSPECTOR.

In the spring of 1897 the City Council, realizing the growing importance of the oil industry in this city, provided by ordinance for the office of City Oil Inspector. The office combined the duties of a special police officer with those of a tax collector. Prior to that time no special officer had been made toward the enforcing of such regulations as may have been provided by ordinance and the tax was collected by a policeman, acting under instructions from the office of the city tax collector. The work had not been satisfactory.

During the three years from April 1, 1897, to April 1, 1900, the total amount collected was \$11,500, or an average of \$383.33 per month. Prior to the time of making this a separate city department the amount collected was not kept separate from other license funds, but from October, 1895, when the tax was first imposed, to April, 1897, the amount collected was \$11,500. It will thus be seen that the total benefit accruing to the city, by reason of the tax, exceeds \$11,500. This amount has paid expenses of the department, and has also left considerable balance in the city treasury.

The table of tax collections affords an interesting study in showing the increase of wells in the city. It will be noted that in 1896 the amount of tax per well, each quarter, was reduced from \$3 to \$1. Prior to April, 1897, the tax was \$1.50 per quarter, but not more than one-third was collected. Collection of license from oil wells: January, April, May and June, 1897, 304 wells, \$512.

Collection for July, August and September, 1897, 323 wells, \$484.50. Collection for October, November and December, 1897, 423 wells, \$1269.

Collection for January, February and March, 1898, 505 wells, \$1515.

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Collection for July, August and September, 1898, 505 wells, \$1515.

Collection for October, November and December, 1898, 505 wells, \$1515.

Collection for January, February and March, 1899, 728 wells, \$2184.

Collection for April, May and June, 1899, 645 wells, \$1935.

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trict, all of which have received prompt attention.

THE LOS ANGELES OIL EXCHANGE.

The Los Angeles Oil Exchange was organized during the month of December, 1899, in order to promote the oil industry and the investment of capital in oil properties, make a market value for oil securities and become the medium of investments in oil securities and industries. The success which has attended the exchange, and the growing favor in which it is received by the public, are evidence of the wisdom of its organizers.

The refined product is all contracted for by the Standard Oil Company, and in 1899 was as follows:

Gasoline	130,000
Distillate	500,000
Paints and benzine	25,000

The contract of the company with the sugar-beet factory has been extended three years, to January, 1900, under which it will deliver to the sugar factory 5000 barrels per month of residue.

The land of the company has been exploited so that territory is now known to exist which will furnish remunerative drilling for at least five years, and which is still putting out from ten to fifteen barrels. If the low average of twenty barrels be taken, the land has produced 600 barrels per month, 7200 barrels per year and 21,600 barrels in three years.

The oil field appears to have been, at some date in its geological history, subjected to a terrific earthquake which formed a sort of subterranean ridge. The summit of this ridge appears above the ground in the Brea Cañon region, where it has been found in the formation of a line across the Santa Fe and other leases. The ridge is about 200 feet high and runs along the southern edge of its holdings.

The stock of the Puente Oil Company is in the hands of a few individuals, and none of it is upon the market. Its officers are as follows: William R. Rowland, president; Louis Blankenhorn, secretary; Louis Blankenhorn, treasurer; Charles Victor, John A. Little, and Jacob Hest, all directors.

The company is a handsome dividend payer.

FULLERTON.

The Fullerton oil field is a comprehensive term used to describe all the territory between the mouth of Brea Cañon and the head of Soquel Cañon, or as far east as the operations have been extended. The territory is about 10 miles long and 2 miles wide, and is much the same as that found at Puente and Whittier, further west, with one striking exception.

Following is the list of stocks: Continental, Fullerton Consolidated, Imperial, Rex, Southern Consolidated, United, United Petroleum, Uncle Sam, Westlake, Wilson, Wagon, Yukon, Westlake, Oceanic, Buckhorn, Los Angeles Oil and Transportation, Rommel, Sales, Petroleum, and others.

The membership of the exchange is limited to fifty, and the limit has been reached. It is a fact worthy of note that nearly one-half of the members of the exchange are actual oil producers. This fact gives stability and conservatism to the organization, which it would not have if the members had no interest in the matter, save the rise and fall of stocks.

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In 1894, it became necessary for it to find a better market. It accordingly made a six-year contract with the Chino Valley Beet Sugar Company, to furnish it with fuel for its sugar refinery. The developments known as the Chandler wells were part of the early efforts to find oil in the Whittier district. They were sunk before the territory was sufficiently understood to do successful work, and were too small, both in depth and diameter, to afford a fair test of the territory. They produced a few barrels of oil daily of low gravity, for while, but were afterward abandoned.

The first determined start on a proper basis was made by the Central Oil Company, and to this company is really due the credit for properly opening the Whittier field. The president, W. W. Neuer, has had much experience in Pennsylvania oil fields, and has pushed the work with intelligence and energy. Mr. Neuer has associated with him R. N. Bull, J. M. Elliot, C. H. Tol, W. H. Cook, R. H. Wade and H. W. Hines. At present the Central is pumping seventeen wells, which average about twenty barrels per day for each well. The total output of the company is estimated at 10,000 barrels a month of from 15 to 20 degrees oil. The company has a large number of tools and workmen constantly at work sinking new wells. The company has a large number of tools and workmen constantly at work sinking new wells. The company has a large number of tools and workmen constantly at work sinking new wells.

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field is estimated at 20,000 barrels per month, or 240,000 barrels a year. It is as little as \$2000. It would be safe to say that \$2000 or \$3000 would be a fair average.

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THE GLOBE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE STATEMENTS appearing under this head are published in The Times upon the authority of the persons, firms or corporations interested.

Co. COTTON FACTORY

Invited for a Great Industry Projected by Monroe Markham.

of Arizona. Its stockholder is protected in the Bearing Land.

Soquel Canyon and very operating in the is 720 feet deep and being bored on a of Section 30,

this Oil Field in Soquel Canyon.

now offered share.

be Advanced

COMPANY

IN BUILDING, Los Angeles, Cal.

CE OIL

kersfield, Cal.

WTON, Vice-President

of one-half interest of my land at Bakersfield to the Union am giving my undivided share in property of the

face Oil Co.

shed many times if I had I have answered, "No; when offer some stock for sale to my friends, if you wish to investment, where you will be invested in Grace Oil Co. stock

owes thirty acres and a less than one-twelfth royalty. 280,000 shares of par value above shown, is conceded to the Bakersfield oil field. Well out 200 feet.

ing stock can address me at Street, Los Angeles, or

„ Bakersfield

TON, Treas.

is Why

Oil Company

Be Bought

Kings Co., 990 acres in 10 acres in San Bernardino Co., transportation facilities. All experts of national re- Geological formations in the Placitas valley, and expects to strike oil in the

stant process, materially lubricating oils. Samples in at the Company's office on refining alone will pay capital stock of the Company into the company's funds to develop and promote the

to the stockholders in distribution will be paid May 1st. and transactions. We are earn more dividends.

non-assessable. With and a conservative and brighter prospects, promising, honestly invested money than

Century Oil

immon Block, Los Angeles

Exclusive Petroleum-Oil Number.

chandise, and Capt. Alken hopes to be able to sell Saturday afternoon. Agent Stuart of the Santa Fe is much relieved at the arrival of the Carille, on account of the unpre- cedented glut of cotton in the port awaiting shipment to Japan. There are now 22,000 bales on wharves and platforms, in warehouses and freight cars, and more is arriving every day from Texas and Louisiana.

At the end of six years, having built up a large business, he sold his interest in the concern to a traveling salesman of Chicago, manufacturers, publishers and importers of books. This concern employs 1500 hands in the establishment at Hammond, Ind. Here Mr. Markham remained until 1898, when the Chicago climate threatening to un-



MONROE MARKHAM.

dermine his health beyond recovery, he sought Los Angeles, where cloudless skies, warm sunshine and balmy air soon restored his pristine vigor. Today he is known as one of the leading members of the Chamber of Commerce, of the Jonathan Club, of the Los Angeles Oil Exchange, of Los Angeles Consulate, and of Al Malakiah Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

The years of varied business experience enjoyed by Monroe Markham made his eyes quick to see the new conditions opening up around him. In- creased as he is in oil, it was evident to him that this product of the section would be doubly valuable if it came

to be used at home rather than sent abroad for consumption. The price of the oil might be maintained at an even level, and industries run by it might give employment to an enlarged population, as well as increase the wealth of local capitalists who might invest in any new venture.

Several great facts, important factors in the problem, stand clearly to Mr. Markham's eye. The population of this Coast is increasing rapidly. A market is opening at home here for many things not possible to make before. There lies a long stretch of sparsely populated country between the Missouri River and the denser population of this Coast. It is a long haul, indeed, from St. Louis or Chicago, and longer from Philadelphia or Fall River. Home industries would enjoy great protection from competition by

Denby truly says, if they buy only one cotton shirt a year each it is more than all our foreign commerce at the present time.

"One coarse cotton shirt!" There is just where the new inspiration came to Monroe Markham. Two years ago the Santa Fe Railroad was instrumental in putting on a steamer to ply between Southern California and Yokohama. Before she was ready to sail there was enough raw cotton on the wharf to load two such vessels. There is now a fleet of seven great steamships engaged in this trade. They carry thousands of tons of Texas cotton to Japan to be made into cotton fabrics. From Puget Sound, in the State of Washington, sails a large fleet carrying much more raw cotton to the Orient. Japan's cotton mills make but a small fraction of the goods consumed in that empire. China, Korea and the Philippines remain to supply. England buys Texas cotton in New Orleans and New York. It is taken to Liverpool, thence to Manchester, where it is made into fabrics. These traverse the Mediterranean Sea, pass the Suez Canal, go through two oceans, to find a market in the Orient, after being handled ten times and being carried in many a way around the globe. A bale of cotton picked up in Western Texas can be laid down in Los Angeles almost as cheaply as in London or New York. A bale of cotton fabric can be made in Los Angeles in Yokohama, Hongkong or Manila much more cheaply than it can be made in New England.

This is not a matter of pure experiment. As long as twenty years ago a cotton factory was established at Oakland, near San Francisco. It has been in active operation, and has been a profitable venture to the stockholders ever since. At the time it was begun money was worth 12 per cent. per annum in California, and it has been operated by steam made from coal which has cost from 77 per ton up, bought in cargoes from the ship. Money in Los Angeles is now worth 4 to 6 per cent, and oil is not one-third as dear as the coal at Oakland. The goods made at Oakland are principally cotton twine and cotton bags. The factory is not by any means a small affair, and yet is kept busy on these two lines. It is easy to see the comparative advantage Los Angeles has today over this factory in the past twenty years; yet it has paid good dividends to its owners.

The goods made at Oakland can be made here, and they will find a ready market at home. Thousands of tons of dried fruit are put up yearly in Southern California. They are mostly marketed in cotton sacks. There are four immense beet-sugar factories in this territory, turning out thousands of tons of sugar annually. Every sack of this sugar requires an inside cotton sack within the flax or jute sack on the outside. There are half a dozen flour mills in Southern California which use tens of thousands of sacks, large and small, and these use tens of thousands of sacks of all sizes. A factory like that at Oakland would be kept constantly busy for a long time in making goods for the home market. With the wise use of the oil in operation, it would naturally be found that the business would branch out into new lines after a while, and that the capacity for making the articles first attempted would need to be enlarged. In the hands of such a man as Monroe Markham the markets of the Orient would be exploited with all possible dispatch, and a precious trade with these countries would be developed beyond the expectations of the most sanguine.

Mr. Markham, while full of energy, is a very conservative man of business. His idea as outlined above, to begin in a moderate way, with a few lines of the coarser cotton fabrics such as twine and bags, and enlarge from time to time as conditions may clearly show the wisdom of each new

departure. But while he is conservative, he would not be idle nor let any grass grow around any enterprise he has an interest in. As one branch of the business was well founded and in successful operation to the natural limit of that line, he would have laid plans for a new branch which would be put on foot and pushed to the limit of its development. Year by year department will be added to department as conditions may justify the movement, until a very large industry is in full swing.

The matter of operatives for such a factory may seem to puzzle some people. Mr. Markham has had this in mind. During the winter months for a short period the numerous hotels in Southern California need a great many girls. It is difficult to get these. During a few weeks in the year the fruit canners and driers need a good many hands. The sugar factories need a great many employes for short periods. As enterprises multiply it will be much less difficult to get hands, for the reason that where one industry is dormant another will be very active. A big cotton factory in operation, being carried on by the use of one or another of those other industries, as it becomes a known fact that there are industries here needing hands it will not be difficult to induce them to come here, where once employment is a peculiarly fascinating place to live. Factory hands can live in the land to come here, where once employment is an assured thing.

These very considerations apply also to the cost of erecting a factory. In the East the shell which contains such an industry absorbs a vast sum of money. It is built of brick or stone, the walls being of cyclopean thickness. In California it may be a most simple affair. Land near Los Angeles is not so expensive that a factory need be five or six stories in height. A few heavy iron pillars and iron girders, covered with corrugated iron siding, and roofing, make at once a cheap and a strong building. There is no fear it will be too cold, and with proper ventilation, it will never be too warm. The best of artesian water, free from alkalis, may be had at a small expense of boring. The houses should surround the mill, and the expense of these would be so moderate that they need not cost the occupants above \$5 per month, and yet that will pay a good interest on the money invested.

Mr. Markham has so far laid his plans for his big enterprise that he is already looking about for a site for the factory, and for houses for the operatives. It will require quite an ample piece of ground. How large the site will be will depend on a good many things. Chief among these will be its nearness to the seaport, or remoteness from a city or large town. It must not be very far from a town, and it must, of course, be easily accessible to railroads and the harbors. It must be capable of developing a large supply of good water. Those who have land for sale, which may seem to be suitable for the purposes here discussed, would do well to consult Monroe Markham, whose office is in the Tajo building on the corner of Broadway and First streets, Los Angeles. Mr. Markham would also like to con-

fer with men of capital who are seeking an investment, and with men who have experience in cotton manufacturing in the East. Experts in any branch of the business will meet a warm welcome at Mr. Markham's hands.

The project has been talked of privately with a few business men of large experience, and they look upon it with much favor. The more the subject is studied and understood, the more improbable it seems that it should fail of immediate and abundant success. Mr. Markham has won the confidence of business men here as he did in all the cities of the East where his energy and ability became known. He has developed here so remarkable a talent for taking hold of large enterprises and putting them promptly on a paying basis, that it is regarded as a good augur of success that he should seriously give his attention to an enterprise.

It is felt that now is the time to act. The time seems ripe for this particular enterprise. The population has grown up in the last fifteen years. The development of the oil fields has given us the fuel, the proportions to which the fruit and sugar industries have grown make a market for cotton fabrics. The coming increase of our commerce in the Pacific will open up vast markets for the cotton goods of this Coast. The cost of this field of enterprise gain all the advantages of pioneers who are ahead of the common competitors. It is not a long time, however, that it is one is going to jump in and occupy a position in the cotton industry. With these thoughts as realities in his mind that Mr. Markham proposes to act in first.

There is but one cotton factory on the Pacific Coast, with its 5000 miles of extent in the United States. In Western Mexico there is none. All South America opens up a market for cheap cotton prints. The Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines, Japan and China, all Asia, from the Arctic to the equator, may be made our field. The clothing of these millions is about all cotton. Communication with these countries is frequent, is easy, and is cheap. The sea, which no railroad can monopolize, is at our doors. The Orient is awake to the fact that the Nicaragua Canal will be a fact in a few years. With it the trade of America north and south of it will grow. Under American rule the 8,000,000 people of the Philippines will rapidly rise in the scale of civilization. As they rise their earning powers increase and their wants multiply.

Those who now enter into a great enterprise like this of Mr. Markham will be in a position to take advantage of all the development that comes. It seems a most reasonable proposition that their enterprises will grow, and in the next ten years become one of the leading cotton mills of the country. The New South is building cotton mills to all its cost. They are making money. Why cannot Los Angeles share in this prosperity? Here is a market all our own, and the raw material is not as far from us as from New England, and not half as far as from Old England. Mr. Markham's mind is full of just such solid arguments in favor of his scheme.

Southern California Illustrated.

Send 25 cents for a handsome, illustrated 100-page souvenir of Southern California. It contains sixty beautiful full-page half-tones of scenes and life in this favored section, and forty pages of graphically-written matter about this beautiful "Land of the Sun." It is handsomely printed, and is a work of art. The Times Job Office, 110 N. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

Brokers may address R. E. Blackburn, room 1012 Laughlin Building, for something interesting in California oil stocks and lands.

Fortune's Call

Of all the rich gifts bountiful Nature has bestowed upon the State of California, none are of so great importance to her inhabitants as the vast deposits of petroleum, but recently discovered to exist in large quantities in the big "strikes" that are daily being made in the California Oil Fields, and the millions of dollars represented thereby are the chief topic of conversation everywhere. "New fields discovered," "Gushers," "New wells struck that will produce from one hundred to five hundred barrels daily," is the talk heard on all sides and is creating no end of excitement throughout the country.

Such opportunities are as offered at the present time, for making large sums of money from comparatively small investments are met with but once in a lifetime. The hundreds of people who have made independent fortunes during the past eight months, furnish substantial evidence of what can be done, and is being done daily by those who have the foresight and courage (though of limited means), to take advantage of the opportunities offered them.

The many instances in Los Angeles and surrounding towns, of men who were working on a small salary, who have made twenty-five thousand to half a million in oil during the past few months, are well known facts that speak for themselves.

The lack of sufficient coal and the great expense of shipping it from the east has heretofore been a serious drawback to the manufacturing industries of the state. As a fuel three barrels of oil, costing one dollar per barrel equal one ton of coal, which cannot be had in this section for double that amount.

The discoveries of the past eight months have developed the fact that underlying thousands of acres of rough mountain ranges, heretofore almost worthless, are to be found practically inexhaustible deposits of oil, awaiting only the tap of the drill to pour forth untold wealth into the purses of stockholders in the fortunate companies controlling the land.

As the development of this territory increases the oil production, the establishment of hundreds of manufacturing and all kinds of industries, in which cheap fuel is an object, will likewise increase the demand for oil. Nearly all of the large office buildings are now using oil for heating purposes and running their elevators; several of the coast steamers have been remodeled to oil burners, and the railway companies are already using oil at a saving of over forty per cent on nearly all locomotives running in the state.

The Pacific Crude Oil Company have 3074 acres of carefully selected oil lands, situated in the Puente, Piru and Calabasas districts. Investors should study thoroughly into the merits of our proposition and note carefully the many advantages this company has to offer before investing elsewhere. Study our maps carefully. Note the fact that our Piru property is surrounded on three sides by producing wells and that within 100 feet of our property the Modelo Oil Company have 17 producing wells. Visit this property if you can and note the fact that all of these wells are on the side of the anticline nearest our land and that the formation dips directly under our property. Study the map of the Puente lands controlled by us, and visit them if you can. Note the fact that the Union Company's property and that of the Puente Oil Company with big, producing wells, join right up to our line. Note the fact that our property in the Calabasas district joins both sides of the Erie Oil Co.'s lands and that the formation and oil indications are exceptionally fine. Note the fact that all the officers of this company are careful, conservative business men, three of them bank directors, and the affairs of the corporation will be conducted in as strict and businesslike manner as those of a national bank.

Note the policy of the officers of this Company. They do not deem it wise to use the funds of others to buy wildcat lands that have not been tested for oil. The oldest and richest companies in the state have made their money from leased lands, paying a one-eighth royalty and in many instances, taking an option to purchase if oil was struck. The Pacific Crude Oil Company have leased all of their lands, paying a one-eighth royalty, and upon some of the most promising of these properties they have the option to purchase at a very reasonable figure, anywhere from 40 to 842 acres. Purchase to be made any time within two years. In the meantime the funds received from sale of stock are to be used for development purposes and where exceptionally favorable opportunities are offered, the Company will secure other first-class oil lands.

The capital stock of this Company is \$1,000,000.00. Par value of shares \$1.00 each. Incorporated under the laws of Arizona, stock fully paid up and absolutely non-assessable, and stockholders incur no personal liability for the debts of the corporation.

Enough of this stock will be sold to place \$50,000.00 to \$75,000.00 in the treasury of the company as soon as possible. At the rate being underwritten the stock will not take long. The remainder of the stock will be used only in case of necessity and will draw no dividends. This will give us an advantage over companies with small capital, who, should they fail in their first one or two wells must either levy assessments on their stockholders or go out of business. With exceptionally favorable properties and the sale of stock increasing daily, which insures plenty of working capital, we feel confident of great success.

Mr. Robert W. Kenny, Cashier of the Broadway Bank and Trust Company, has charge of the funds of the Company. The Company has no debts, and the personnel of its officers is a guarantee that its affairs will be managed in a thoroughly business-like manner.

The directors of this company have all paid for their stock at the rate of TEN CENTS PER SHARE. Only a limited amount more will be sold at this price. If you wish to get in on the ground floor Buy Now. Price subject to advance without notice. \$5.00 is the lowest and \$1000.00 the highest amount accepted from any one person. Mail orders promptly attended to. Make all money orders, checks, drafts, etc., payable to Pacific Crude Oil Co.

Geo. W. Walker, President; W. E. Cummings, Vice President; R. E. Corbin, Secretary; Robert W. Kenny, Cashier Broadway Bank and Trust Co., Treasurer.

IS KING In California.

The heavy lines on the above map indicate the course of the oil strata, said by experts to connect the several oil-producing territories. Like a great river with many tributaries, this tributary stratum of oil-bearing sand can be traced in irregular curves for hundreds of miles; connecting all the great oil-producing territories and extending almost the entire length of the state. Note carefully the location of the Pacific Crude Oil Company's lands.

PACIFIC CRUDE OIL CO.,
310-12 Homer Laughlin Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

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Co.
ELLES, CAL.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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MERRON COMPANY SUPPLY HOUSE.

Industry that has been well known and provides something that is not down as a "winner" to use the word frequently in the way of winning the industry started with a kind of people behind it. The truth of this is because the California oil industry is a few strong-minded, clear-headed men, that it has been so comparatively short a time the great industries of California have been in the State. And the said, in passing, that industry is not a new one, but it is the materials, man creates the industry.

One of those who may be justly entitled to the credit of having been in the earliest stages of the development of the oil industry in California is Mr. R. H. Herron, head of the great oil company in this city. Mr. Herron, head of the great oil company in this city. Mr. Herron, head of the great oil company in this city.

Mr. Herron is one of the most prominent business men in California. He has been in the oil industry for many years. He has been in the oil industry for many years. He has been in the oil industry for many years.

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one of the most important factors in the oil industry of California, if indeed, he is not at present the master of the situation. With abiding faith in the oil measures of this State, he, aided by good judgment and ample capital, has secured interests in all the best oil fields and operating oil companies in California. His stock interests in the various companies referred to aggregate over two and one-half million shares. These interests, together with ten thousand acres of demonstrated oil land, have been consolidated in the California Consolidated Petroleum Co., of Los Angeles, Cal., of which Mr. Blackburn is president and general manager. Besides these assets the company owns royalties in valuable oil territory. Mr. Blackburn's philosophy is that a single company owning a small acreage in one or more oil fields may fail and cause loss and disappointment to the stockholders, but that all of the carefully-selected oil companies in question cannot fail, and that a corporation owning oil territory and royalties in the best fields, and interests in a large number of the best and most conservative oil companies, is a valuable investment, because it only one-half of the selected companies prove successful the stockholder is assured of good dividends and a more than satisfactory appreciation in the value of his stock. His plan is to afford the investor a chance to buy stock in a company having tangible assets and to give the oil speculator a chance to "play" in one company the entire oil field of California. The plan is as sound as it is original.

One of the company's stock is offered for sale. Mr. Blackburn says that when ready for business the relatively small amount of stock which will be handled by eastern connections of the company.

THE SOUTHERN REFINING COMPANY.

Among the new oil enterprises of this city is the Southern Refining Company, whose up-to-date plant is on a two-acre lot at the corner of Elmira street and Alhambra avenue.

The products are a full line of fuel and other distillates, lubricating oils, asphaltum and asphalt. The plant is housed in several brick buildings, one containing the general offices and laboratory, in another the power plant, consisting of a large boiler, engine, air compressor, five pumps and a dynamo, used for lighting purposes. There is a brick warehouse with a capacity to store 200 tons of asphaltum, and this is connected by a private switch with the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks. In another building is a cooper's shop, where packages are made of asphaltum, and an asphaltum plant where the asphalt is graded and barreled for the market.

The refining plant has stills with a capacity of 600 barrels of crude oil per month; two condensing boxes, a gas tank, two cooling kettles, and a still house where the oil is cut and refined. Here the oil is graded through six lines of pipes, by which the distillates for use in the furnaces, hot-air stoves for heating purposes, tree spraying and illuminating are produced.

The asphaltum products are of a peculiarly high grade, intended for the making of varnishes and paints and for dipping pipe. This is also used for insulators in electrical appliances, while another grade is for roofing, lining water reservoirs, cellar floors, and for paving.

As this is an entirely new plant it is equipped with all the most modern machinery for refining, and also for handling the crude oil and the finished products. The system of piping and tanks is peculiarly perfect. The advantages of these improved methods are as interesting to consumers as to the company. By them the products are all pure and of a higher grade. There is less waste of the raw material.

Owing to perfection of equipment and skill in operations, a large production is accomplished at a minimum expense, thus insuring the making of clear prices to buyers, who at the same time get a superior article.

JOHN A. PIRTLE.

It is always a pleasure to do business with a man in whom you can place entire confidence, and Mr. Pirtle, from his long experience and unquestioned integrity, justly deserves the confidence placed in him. He is a recognized authority in the Southern California oil stocks and bonds, having been connected with many of the large deals made during the past ten years.

Mr. Pirtle is a member of the Los Angeles Stock and Bond Exchange; also Los Angeles Oil Exchange, and latter he holds the responsible position of being on the Governing Board; also chairman of the Floor and Arbitration Committees.

Persons wishing to buy or sell stock will serve their interest by consulting JOHN A. PIRTLE, 119 S. Broadway.



INTERNATIONAL OIL COMPANY

Shares 25c
Par value \$1.00. No certificate issued for less than 100 shares.

Shares 25c
Par value \$1.00. No certificate issued for less than 100 shares.

The Largest Known Oil Territory

In Southern California is controlled exclusively by the International Oil Company—four thousand, five hundred and ninety acres. It is not alone the extent of this land, however, that has raised this company to the prominent standpoint as the most brilliant investment in the entire oil region. The location of the property is in the choice section of the Fullerton fields, which experts have recognized as the grand central reservoir of the oil sea. One or two acres in any part of this favored locality is deemed sufficient for an immense revenue, but with more than four thousand acres, and fully half of them of a superlative quality, the possibilities of the International Oil Co. exceed the most extravagant figures.

About the Officers.
The men who are directing this enterprise are well known as business men of unusual ability and integrity, whose reputation has been established by business careers of energy and honesty.

About the Stock.
A block of only 80,000 shares will be open to public subscription, and of this number a large fraction was sold before the books were even ready to record the sale.

About the Future.
The future of the oil industry promises to eclipse in wealth and fortune making, the mining of gold, copper or any product of the under-ground earth. The International ranks first among all companies.

About the Company.
The company is organized under the laws of Arizona, thus making the stock absolutely non-assessable.

Investors advocate the International Oil Co.'s stock.
Experts cannot speak too strongly of it. Bankers and business men have placed their surplus funds in the enterprise.

About the Advantages.
The Santa Fe R.R. runs the entire length of the land, thus reducing the cost of transportation to an enormous degree.

INTERNATIONAL OIL COMPANY,
417 Douglas Building, Los Angeles.



OHIO OIL AND DEVELOPMENT CO.

NO MORE AT 15 CENTS.

RAISE TO 25 CENTS MAY 5.

DRILLING WELL NO. 1, DOWN 150 FEET.

Struck oil indications sufficient to say it is a sure thing; formation just the same as that portion of adjoining ground on which are flowing wells. This is in the Maltman Tract, that well known branch of the Los Angeles field where wells have been producing for years. You take no chances on your money when you buy this stock. We also have 120 acres in heart of White Oil Belt, Newhall field, on which work has begun. Also 100 acres in best portion of Fullerton field. All remittances must bear date not later than May 5th, 1900, if figured at 15 cents. We then raise to 25c. Make draft payable to OHIO OIL AND DEVELOPMENT CO., 315 South Broadway, Room 315 Laughlin Building.

ment Company
Building.

Money

ing oil stocks. We
ding the oil situation.
ledge will prove of
ayers. The leading
professional men
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SH. Wilcox Building.

S & CO.,

NTS.

01 LANKERSHIRE BLOCK.

a specialty.
ving MERIT. We
u the stocks that

stocks to buy. Ref
Angeles Oil Exchange

RO HARBOR

COMPANY. Capital \$100,000.
now in oil developments are at
Limited amount of Treasury
and perhaps more.
at this price. Write NOW
Los Angeles, Cal.

Yankee Doodle Oil Company,

524-526 Laughlin Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Telephone John 411.

Capitalization 500,000 Shares—Stock Fully Paid, Non-Assessable.

Incorporated March 10, 1900, under the laws of the Territory of Arizona.

Officers

President.....HENRY C. DILLON
Vice-President.....JOHN D. FREDERICKS
Secretary.....CHARLES H. TREAT
Treasurer and Depository.....First National Bank of Los Angeles, Cal.

Directors

Henry C. Dillon, Ex-District Attorney of Los Angeles County.
John D. Fredericks, Deputy District Attorney of Los Angeles County.
F. K. Weeks, City Treasurer, Whittier.
Charles H. Treat and G. B. Chaney.

Fresno, - 320 Acres

Newhall, - 40 Acres

Coalinga, - 40 Acres

Only 10,000 Shares at 25 Cents.

Panoche and Coalinga Fields

320 acres of our oil lands are situated in the famous Panoche belt, in Township 13, South Range 10, and 40 acres at Coalinga in Fresno County. The Panoche field is adjacent to the lands of the Union Oil Company, whose operations and producing wells give promise of its soon becoming one of the greatest oil districts in the United States.

At Coalinga, in our immediate neighborhood, are the famous Canfield and Chancellor wells. The richness of this field is fully established. In both of these fields our lands are being developed by other companies upon adjacent lands.

Newhall District

The property in the Newhall District is surrounded by wells which have for years been among the best producers in the State, and the title is United States patent. On the west, within 500 yards, are good producing properties of two different companies, and lying half a mile southwest are the wells of the Pacific Coast Oil Company. It lies within 1 1/2 miles of the Southern Pacific railroad and has an abundance of water on the ground. We are now rapidly developing this property and expect rich results therefrom. This is the oldest, best established, most productive and profitable oil field in the State.

Progress

Work is already in progress in the Coalinga field and the first derrick completed and ready for machinery. Machinery and tools are already purchased for the Newhall District and drilling will commence there immediately.

No Salaried Officers.

Our officers receive no salaries for one year from date of incorporation, and all funds received from the sale of treasury stock will be expended in development.

Good Management

Our management is in the hands of reliable citizens of good standing and business ability. We invite full investigation into every part of our enterprise.

Sure Fortunes Made

The oil industry has now reached the point where it is no longer an experiment, and a small sum of money wisely invested will make fortunes for the holders inside of the next year. Look up our proposition and you will be convinced.

A small block of our stock is now offered to the public. Each share has a par value of \$1.00 and is fully paid and non-assessable. Stocks are now selling for thousands of dollars per share that were to be bought on the open market a few months ago for a few dollars.

Our Newhall property gives promise of immediate returns. Its richness in high grade oils has already been demonstrated by adjoining wells, while a perpetual market at the highest price is guaranteed by the only pipe line in the State to the Pacific Ocean.

Checks and Money Orders

Make all checks and money orders payable to the YANKEE DOODLE OIL CO.

BRAINS! BRAINS!

YOU NEED TO USE YOUR THINKING FACULTIES WHEN YOU BUY OIL STOCK these days. There are plenty of people after your money. Think well before you act. Because some one has oil stock to sell, is no good reason that you should buy.

INVESTIGATE---find out the facts. Satisfy yourself that they are able to do what they promise.

Now consider our proposition in the light of cold business sense. We want your money, but we want it for developing the best oil proposition in the State, and WE SHOW YOU WHY WE WANT IT and WHAT WE ARE GOING TO DO WITH IT.

If this kind of a proposition interests you, investigate more fully at our office.

LAND.

Our lease covers 660 acres in the Sunset Dist., Kern County.

LEASE.

The lease provides that we must begin drilling within ninety days and keep one string of tools constantly at work.

OPTION.

We hold option to purchase this property at any time.

CAPITAL.

Our capitalization is ample for the immense work before us.

STOCK

Now offered at

10 cents.

SOME OIL FACTS TO CONSIDER.

Of what use is a lease with no option to purchase the property and no agreement as to the work that is to be done. Is it business-like to tell you that the officers are serving without pay?—That the secretary, who should devote his whole time to the work, receives nothing for it?



The above is reproduced from a photograph of the BLODGETT & JEWETT REFINERY AND WELLS. They have seventeen wells. Their oil commands a high price, and the asphalt produced at their refinery is sold under yearly contract at \$23 per ton to the Bakersfield. THEY ARE DOING NOW WHAT WE HOPE TO BE DOING WITHIN A SHORT TIME.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF ARIZONA.

Stock fully paid up and non-assessable. Investors of small means are carefully protected. We offer you a STRAIGHTFORWARD, LEGITIMATE PROPOSITION, where you can get in on the ground floor.

SUNSET PETROLEUM AND REFINING CO.

J. S. Rogers, President; J. W. Evans, Secretary.

OFFICES 419-420 DOUGLAS BUILDING.

Open evenings from 7 to 8. Telephone Main 386.

Business Sheet

City-Suburban

XIXTH YEAR

CHILL IS TAKEN OFF.

REPUBLICAN LEAGUE CLUBS ARE WARMING UP.

Second Biennial State Convention Gets Down to Work—More Than Seven Hundred Delegates in Attendance.

Addresses of Welcome are Delivered and Committees Appointed—Afternoon and Evening Devoted to Social Pleasures.

Alden Anderson Slated for the League Presidency—Riordan Withdraws from the Contest—Secretaryship Still in Doubt.

Under lowering clouds and in a chilly atmosphere the second biennial convention of the California League of Republican Clubs got down to business yesterday, but the chill was soon taken off by the enthusiasm of the delegates and the heat of the conflict for control of the league organization for the next two years. However, the proceedings were in the main harmonious and no serious breach at any time threatened to mar the work of the convention.

The roll call showed over 700 delegates and alternates present, about one-half of the accredited representation. The great majority of delegates were from the southern counties, although there was a fair attendance from San Francisco, Alameda, Sacramento, Santa Clara and other of the more populous northern counties, and quite a sprinkling from the sparsely settled sections of the State.

Outside of the appointment of committees on credentials, order of business and resolutions, and a little introductory speech making, no business of importance was transacted on the floor of the convention, but there was a good deal of wire pulling in the club and district caucuses, over the election of league officers for the next two years. Interest centered in the league presidency, and the Riordan boom, which was so rampant and rosy on the eve of the convention was very much wilted and faded before the end of the first day's proceedings.

The "push" discovered early in the day that they would have no easy sledding to rush their programme through. The better elements of the delegates caucused among themselves and decided to put forward some strong and representative citizen of the State, whose Republicanism was unquestioned, and his political record unblemished, for the office of president. Various names were canvassed, and dropped, for one reason or another, most of the desirable candidates declining to serve owing to other interests which would interfere with conscientious discharge of the duties of the office. Finally, sentiment crystallized around the name of Alden Anderson, speaker of the last State Assembly, who consented to the use of his name for the position. Hearty applause greeted the announcement of his candidacy, and last evening it was conceded by nearly everybody that Anderson would be the almost unanimous choice of the convention for the league presidency. Tom Riordan of San Francisco, the only other candidate spoken of, authorized the statement last night that he was out of the fight and conceded that Anderson would be the choice of the convention.

"I did not expect any serious opposition when I aspired for the place," said Mr. Riordan, in substance, late last night, to a Times reporter. "I cannot afford to make a fight for such an empty honor, so you may announce that I have decided to withdraw. Mr. Anderson is slated for the position, and will have no opposition that I know of."

Clio Lloyd appears to have a cinch on the first vice-presidency of the league. He has made a systematic fight for the place, and appears to have won out.

The secretaryship, which is the only other office of importance, remains in Lindley, who is the only avowed candidate for the job, say he will be elected in spite of all opposition. If Lindley wins out it will be by means of northern votes, as his chief backers came from that section, and they hold innumerable proxies, which, under the rules adopted yesterday, they will have right to vote. Secretary of State Curry, who is one of Lindley's chief backers in his lofty ambition. It is said, alone holds 200 proxies. Thus far the anti-Lindley forces, which are considerable, have not united on any one candidate. Lindley has his forces well organized, but even now a clean, able man should be able to enter the race at this late date and win the prize.

There is little talk about the other offices. They will not be taken into consideration seriously before the more important planks are filled. It is understood that ex-Gov. John L. Beveridge and Griffith J. Griffith are slated as two of the delegates-at-large to the National Convention of Republican League Clubs at St. Paul, May 17 next. N. D. Wade will probably be one of the national league delegates allotted to the Sixth Congress district.

San Jose is pretty sure to get the honor of State Convention of Republican Clubs. San Diego has sent a strong delegation from the National Republican Club, headed by L. A. Wright. A. C. Mason and E. E. White, and the secretary, delegates are ready to unite with Los Angeles county delegates for good and clean men for league officers.

CONVENTION BEGINS BUSINESS.

The second biennial convention of the California League of Republican Clubs was called to order at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in Hazard's Pavilion. President Stone. The hall was more than half filled with delegates and operators who the crowd fell the pavilion was pretty decorated with flags and bunting and a band played patriotic airs while the delegates were assembling. Upon the stage were seated, besides the officers and secretaries of the league, a number of ladies. There were also a few ladies on the floor of the house, among the delegates and others of the fair sex occupied seats in the galleries. At the front of the stage was arranged a row of potted ferns and palms. A portrait

carried, and then the warring began. The Escondido delegation was in the majority who was in the Owens camp, making the motion that the delegation ask at the convention of the State League, in support of the motion, he said that it was a matter of course that the county would give the vice-presidency was held, in which the convention was held. After a lengthy debate, this motion was carried. Then the motion was made to do this and that, commingled with many remarks.

The motion to adjourn was finally downed, and a vote passed to the effect that the chairman of each club in the county should be asked to have a representative be chosen a committee to represent the best interests of the county. The motion was then opposed this action, which seemed the only way of bringing order out of chaos, on the ground that the county would be too numerous, and a statement was made that if the county members could do more effective work, they would be chosen. The motion was carried, nevertheless, and the chairman of each club retired from active participation.

R. D. Wade was chosen chairman of the county, and D. G. Holt, secretary. B. M. Holt was chosen secretary of the Los Angeles club. It was decided that the county was entitled to two of the delegates.

conservative chosen a committee to confer regarding the best interests of the county delegation. Luther Brown opposed this action which seemed the best way of obtaining a vote out of chaos. He said that the committee was on the ground that the membership would be too numerous, and a steering committee of three or four members could do more effective work. This motion was carried, nevertheless, and all but the chairman of clubs retired from active participation in the caucus.

R. D. Wade was chosen chairman of the county delegation and D. G. Holt was chosen secretary. B. M. Marble was chosen as the sense of the Los Angeles county delegation that the county is entitled to two of the four districts.

The proposals adopted provide that the fighting fleet shall consist of two flagships, four squadrons of eight battleships each; eight large and twenty-four small cruisers; for foreign service, a fleet of three large and ten small cruisers, for the reserve four battleships and three large and four small cruisers, and that the appropriation for the necessary supplies shall be included in the annual estimates.

SALOON MAN CONVICTED.
Dellacqua, keeper of a saloon at the corner of Main and Eighth streets, charged with violating the Sunday closing ordinance, had his second trial before Justice Austin and a jury yesterday. On the first trial the jury disagreed, but yesterday he was found guilty. He will be sentenced at 10 o'clock today, when his attorney will argue for a new trial.

Ladies' Skirts Cleaned, 80c and 75c.
Men's Suits Cleaned, \$1.25.
BERLIN DYE WORKS,
Tel. M. 675 342 S. BROADWAY

HEADACHE

quickly all forms of Dyspepsia, Indigestion and any stomach trouble caused by over-eating or drinking. It has a reputation for proven efficacy in the international. Leading physicians recommend it. Price 35 cents; all druggists. Write Prof. J. M. Murray, 1500 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

California Lodge had several
and received a number of
Foreman W. E. D. Morrison
official visit to


The Fresno County Oil Fields.

MAP OF THE LOS ANGELES OIL BELT. The ● indicates the old wells. The ○ indicates the new wells.

FRANCISCO, April 27.—The official quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

"A Perfect Food"
"Preserves Health"
"Prolongs Life"

**BAKER'S
BREAKFAST
COCOA**



COCOA

"Known the world over. . . Received the highest in-
 dorsements from the medical
 practitioner, the nurse, and
 the intelligent housekeeper
 and caterer."—*Dietetic and
 Hygienic Gazette.*

 **Walter Baker & Co. L^{td}.**
DORCHESTER, MASS.
Trade-Mark
on Every Package
Established 1870.

DR SOMERS

DR. SUMERS
Treats successfully all Female Diseases and Irregularities and diseases of the nose, throat and lungs, by the latest improved methods. Twenty-five years' experience. Consultation free. Rooms 213-214 Currier Block, 213 W Third.

LINE OF TRAVEL.

TIME CARD—SANTA PE ROUTE.
Southern California Railway, Los Angeles Station, Foot
of Second Street.

**California Limited—Leaves 8 a.m., Sun-
day, Tuesday, Thursday, Sunday. Arrives 1:30
p.m. Friday, Saturday, Sunday.**

**Overland Express—Leaves 10:30 a.m.
daily. Arrives 5:30 a.m. daily.**

**San Diego—Leaves for 8:30 a.m., 9:30 a.m.,
11:30 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 3:30 p.m., 5:30 p.m.,
San Bernardino, via Pasadena.—Leaves
for 8:30 a.m., 10:30 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 3:30 p.m.,
Arrive from San Bernardino, via Pasadena, 8:30**

St. Bernardine, via Orange—Leave for
 10:30 a.m.; 10:00 a.m.; 8:00 p.m. Arrive from
 San Bernardino, via Orange. 10:30 a.m.; 8:00
 p.m.; 8:45 p.m.
 Pasadena, via Pasadena—Leave for, 8:00
 a.m.; 10:10 a.m.; 4:30 p.m. Arrive from
 Los Angeles, via Pasadena. 9:30 a.m.; 5:30 p.m.
 Redlands, via Orange—Leave for, 10:30 a.m.
 10:00 a.m.; 8:00 p.m. Arrive from Redlands, via Orange
 10:30 a.m.; 8:15 p.m.; 8:45 p.m.
 Riverside, via Pasadena—Leave for, 9:30
 a.m.; 10:10 a.m. Arrive from Riverside, via
 Pasadena. 10:30 a.m.; 8:00 p.m.
 Riverside, via Orange—Leave for, 10:30
 a.m.; 10:00 a.m.; 8:00 p.m. Arrive from Riverside, via Orange. 10:30 a.m.; 8:00 p.m.; 8:45 p.m.

[illegible]

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

The company's elegant steamers Santa Mossa and Corcoran leave Redondo at 11 a.m. and

Port Los Angeles at 2:30 P.M. for San Francisco via Santa Barbara and Port Harford. Arr. S.F. at 7, 14, 21, 28, 27, May 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, 30, June 2 and every fourth day thereafter. Leave Port Los Angeles at 8:45 A.M. and Redondo at 10:45 A.M. for San Francisco via Santa Barbara and Port Harford. Arr. S.F. at 7, 14, 21, 28, 27, May 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, 30, June 2 and every fourth day thereafter.

Cars connect via Redondo leave Santa Fe depot at 9:30 A.M. or Redondo Ry. depot at 8:30 A.M. Cars connect via Port Los Angeles

Cars connect with steamers via San Pedro leave S. P. R. R. depot at 1:30 P.M. for steamers north bound.

The steamers Coos Bay and Bonita leave San Pedro for San Francisco via East San Francisco, Ventura, Carpinteria, Santa Barbara, Goleta, Gavito, Port Harford, Guadalupe, Silemon, Monterey and Santa Cruz at 6 P.M. April 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28; May 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30, June 3, and every fourth day thereafter.

Cars connect with steamers via San Pedro leave S. P. R. R. (Arcade) Depot at 5:00 P.M. and Terminal Rys Depot at 5:30 P.M. Sundays at 1:45 P.M.

W. PARRIS, Agent, 124 W. Second Street,
Los Angeles. GOODALL, PERKINS & CO.
General Agents, S. F.

Empire Line to Alaska

S.S. "OHIO," 5500 tons, sails from San Francisco, May 15, for Seattle, about May 24, direct to NOME or S.T. MICHAEL. Passengers—First-class, \$100 and upward, according to location; second-class, \$75; no steerage; freight, \$40 per ton wt. or measurement; 150 lbs. baggage free each adult. Rates and sailings subject to change without notice. For further particulars and later sailings, apply to

International Navigation Co.,
Montgomery St., San Francisco, or to any of
its agents

**GOOD MEALS
ALWAYS.**

It is not necessary to take a lunch basket with you if you join one of the Burlington Overland Excursions. East of Ogden the trains which carry the Burlington Overland

**Burlington
Route**

have dining cars. Meals are served on the European plan and are ALWAYS good.

The Burlington excursions leave Los Angeles every Wednesday, and run through to Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago, without change.

**W. W. ELLIOTT, Agent,
222 S. Spring St., Los Angeles.**

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WORLD



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MAN OF MIGHTY DAYS

MEMORY OF GRANT FRESHENE

Part in Observation of the Birth-
day of the Great Civil
War General.

Gov. Roosevelt of New York Deliver
the Oration of the Day Ending

Glowing Tribute to the
Dead Hero.

tenacity and Fixity of Purpose of His
Life Pointed Out as a Lesson to
the Nation in the Duties

Before It.

[A. P. DAY REPORT.]

GALENA (Ill.) April 27.—Gen. U. Grant's birthday was observed here today. Gov. Roosevelt of New York delivered the principal oration. Spe-

trains were run by the railroads and the announcement that the fighting Governor was to be present brought thousands of people into the city, which for years was the home of Grant. Nearly every business block had hundreds of private residences ablaze with flags and bunting. The special train, headed by the

osevelt, Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, her son, Capt. Sartoris, her daughter, Marian Sartoris, and other distinguished visitors, arrived shortly before the exercises began at Turner Hall. After a few introductory remarks by President Spare, Gov. Roosevelt was introduced amidst great applause. He

ke in parties follows:
In the long run every great nation
instinctively recognizes the man who
unusually and preëminently represents
own type. Here in our country
have had many public men of the
rank—soldiers, orators, con-
nective statesmen and popular lead-
We have also had great slaves

...who were also leaders of popular thought. Each one of these men had his own group of devoted followers, and some of them have at times swayed the nation with a power as the foremost of all hardy leaders. Yet as the generations slip by, as the dust of conflict settles as through the clearing air we look back with amazement at the

was no mere accident," Gov. Felt continued, "that made our mightiest men, two of them soldiers and one the great war President, only through work and strife either nation could have been

greatness. The great man is all the man of mighty effort, and only the man whom arduous need trained to mighty effort. Rest and good things, are great blessings, but only if they come honorably, is those who fearlessly turn from them when they have not earned, who in the long run do best of their country. In the

our brows do we eat bread, though the sweat is bitter at yet in the long run it is far better to eat the bread that is un-unwon, undeserved. America serve herself for labor and peril. Men who have made our national name are those who faced danger and overcame it, who met difficulties and mounted them, not those whose names were cast in such pleasant

ner was it an accident that our great leaders were men who, they did not shrink from war, nevertheless heartily men of the man who will not fight or undo wrong is but a poor but after all he is less dangerous than the man who fights on the

wrong. Again and again in the history the time may, and sometimes must come, when the highest duty is war. But must be the normal condition, or it will come to a bloody doom. In great crises, in 1776 and 1861, the nation was called to arms. In lesser crises, in 1912 and 1917, the nation was called to arms. The name of all that makes the

... freedom and justice other
... sounds.
... each occasion the net result of
... was greatly for the benefit of
... But on each occasion
... net result was a benefit
... after the war came
... came justice and order, and
... If the revolution had been
... by bloody anarchy, if the
... ion of India...

plemented by the adoption of
stitution, if the independence
the sword of Washington had
supplemented by the stable
rly government which Wash-
as instrumental in founding,
should have but added to the
the world and our victories
ve told against, and not for
rment of mankind.

as with the civil war. If the years had not been followed they would not have been. If the Great Silent Soldier, mer of the North, had struck les from the slave only, as so quakers in civil strife before done, to rivet them round the freemen, then the war e been fought in vain, and

in vain. If the Union, many men fought to restore, now a union in fact, then the blood would have been wasted, is not wasted; for the work has made good the work of North and South, East and West. Are one people in fact as well as one in purpose, in fellowship and in higher resolve, as we

...ect the new century, and, art, to face the mighty tasks coming years will surely
ing upon the life and deeds Gov. Roosevelt said:
of all of him does his life teach
of tenacity, of stubborn
urpose. In the Union armies
generals as brilliant as
none with his

This quality he showed as
less than as general. He
to be influenced by a hosy
in Congress into aban-
attitude in favor of a sound
currency, than he was to be
by a check or repulse into
grip on beleaguered Rich-
this element of unshakable
which we are apt expe-

...when we praise a man
effective way, by praising
man. It is the one
which we can least af-
fect. It is the only quality,
which is as unpardonable
in as in the man. It is the
levity, fickleness, volatility
cultivation, of undue depre-
ssion and neuroticism in all
forms."

of unyielding, unflinching perseverance of
upon which the nation has

YANK SPANK TURK.

THAT SEEMS THE ONLY WAY
OUT OF DIFFICULTY.

Peremptory American Note Demanding
Payment of Indemnity Produces an
Impression, but the Sultan
Produces No Coin.

Sending of an Officer to Study Naval
Construction and Proposed Purchase
of a Warship in America
Will not Settle.

Missionary Claim to Remain the Central
Issue and Other Demands are not
to Be Presented at This Time.
Increase of Duty.

(A. P. DAY REPORT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Thursday, April 27.—(By Atlantic Cable.)—A note from the American minister here, dated April 26, states that the American government has decided to send an officer to study naval construction in America.

The note does not fix a time limit for an answer, but its tenor is not far from the character of an ultimatum. It has produced a great impression upon the Porte, which, however, shows no disposition to modify the attitude hitherto maintained, namely, repudiating the responsibility and seeking to diminish the importance of the matter. It is presumed that the Porte's reply will be in this sense, and hence it is feared the United States government will be obliged to take steps to enforce its demands.

Turkey's decision to send an officer to America to study naval construction is interpreted to be another step. It is the revival of an old project to buy a cruiser in the United States, in the price of which the indemnity shall be included, so that the Porte will be able to say it has not paid the indemnity. The American government had already categorically refused such a compromise, which would mean prolonged negotiations and the dragging out of the matter indefinitely to the United States would not listen. As regards the indemnity, it is in the nature of a demand for a cruiser, that is a matter in no way connected with the indemnity.

THE PORT'S REPLY TO THE LAST COLLECTIVE NOTE ON THE SUBJECT OF DUTIES HAS NOT BEEN MADE AND THE EMBASSIES ARE EXCHANGING VIEWS IN REGARD TO THE TERMS ON WHICH TO CONSENT TO AN INCREASE OF DUTY. IT IS THOUGHT THAT BEFORE THE BEGINNING OF NEGOTIATIONS, THE EMBASSIES WILL INVITE THE PORTE TO ABOLISH RANJES AND MANJES INTRODUCED IN VIOLATION OF TREATIES.

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WASHINGTON, April 27.—Beyond the statement that Mr. Griscom, United States charge d'affaires at Constantinople, has been instructed to press vigorously for the payment of American claims for indemnity, the officials here decline to divulge the nature of his instructions. They say that Mr. Griscom does not need express instructions to forward the claims for his own good, but that he is now making, through the time by express instruction, are in no respect more peremptory than his own preceding deliveries to the Turkish government.

Now, though the proposition was made by a diplomatic standpoint, yet it is learned to be true that an effort was made by the Porte to pay this American claim under cover of an order to a warship, to be built in the United States for Turkey. The reasons for the failure of the project were several. The United States government has no warships for sale, and is not authorized to build any for foreign order. Then there is no warrant of law for entering into an arrangement with a private shipbuilding concern for the collection of an international obligation in the manner proposed. Finally, judging by the experience of concerns that have had dealings with the Turkish government, any shipbuilding contract would require a guarantee from the United States government, and the assumption by the United States of the obligation as much larger than the indemnity as the price of a battleship exceeds the \$50,000.

Even if these obstacles were overcome, the scheme would be an utter failure, as concerns the accomplishment of the prime object, namely, the secret payment to the United States of the indemnity, with a view to avoid demands from the Turkish government for presentation of their claims. The mission claims, the \$50,000 indemnity contains only one small element for the benefit of the family of Bicycler Lents, who was killed in Turkey while making a circuit of the globe.

But it is believed that however well founded the other outstanding claims may be, the present time is not regarded as propitious for urging them upon the attention of the Porte, and it is expected that nothing will be done to divert the negotiations from the mission claims as the main issue.

CARTER IN HIS CELL.

LATE CAPTAIN TO BE PRISON BOOK-KEEPER.

(A. P. NIGHT REPORT.)

LEAVENWORTH (Kan.) April 27.—Oswell M. Carter, late captain United States army, arrived at the Federal prison here at 7:30 o'clock this evening under guard of Lieut. Thomas Baker, Fifteenth Infantry, a corporal and three soldiers.

By special orders issued from the Department of Justice, Carter was not to be permitted to interview the prisoner, who was immediately dressed in the prison garb of gray and assigned to a cell.

When the late army officer begins the monotonous grind of prison life tomorrow morning, it will be as a prison book-keeper.

In the Revolutionists' Hands.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The State Department has received confirmation of the press report that Cartagena has fallen into the hands of the revolutionists. The taking of the town is regarded as a matter of the greatest importance for Cartagena is the principal seaport of Colombia and collects most of the customs revenue of the country. Consequently its capture will greatly strengthen the revolutionists.

HIDALGO'S GOSSIP.

The rainfall of the past forty hours has been a great thing for farmers, orchardists and stock raisers alike. It was opportune for breeders, as most of the mares foal in April, and need green grass as a milk food. I have never seen a better country for breeding horses than Southern California. True, it has three months' less of green grass than the great Willamette Valley of Oregon, but its milder winters keep a constant growth from November to March, whereas, in those far northern latitudes, the almost starved still. That is why the Southern California two-year-olds run and trot so much faster than those grown at the far north. Give us the same amount of green grass for mares during the period of gestation, as well as after foaling, and there would be no other country in the world that could produce such horses as those foaled here. This was made evident quite a century ago by the three-year-olds trotting of Beautiful Belle and Belle Echo, the former being bred by the late L. J. Rose and the latter by L. H. Titus of Louisiana. The subsequent early showing made by Stamboul, Alcazar and other notable trotters foaled in this country, was merely confirmatory of what was achieved by the younglings bred above named. I believe that Oregon can produce as good a horse as we can, but for men who are in a hurry to get their money back out of horse-breeding, Southern California is the place of all places on the globe.

There was never a period in the history of the State when there were as many good young horses without pedigree, but able to trot or race in 2:30 or better, as the present. If a man will go down to Agriculture Park, about 8 o'clock, and stay an hour or more, he will see some youngsters work that will astonish him; and the best of it is that they are all home productions and natives of our exuberant soil. It would not surprise me to see \$25,000 worth of home-bred trotters and pacers sold out of this country in the next five months. An eastern gentleman who visited our track last Tuesday said: "I always knew you raised good horses here but this is a revelation."

I don't know what to make of that story about Hennessey, the jockey, that was printed in the race telegrams to the Sunday Times. If it was a jockey named Mike, I might feel inclined to believe it. But Mike is too old a chicken to "go on the grass."

Many a job has been engaged in, and escaped punishment, while others, no more guilty than himself, have contemplated the races from the ground or the jockey's stand, for weeks together. He is now man about 30 years of age, and cannot hope to ride much longer, have over the sticks, so I don't much credit this story of a sequel on his part. They must have "given him the worst of it," if what he says is really true.

Nor I believe the stories about crooked riding that I hear. In seven cases out of ten the horse is as much to blame as the rider. After he has been once given a dose of the fluid which now is in the possession of every trainer at the track and known as "dope," he will not run a good race without it. He becomes dull and listless, and if he is not left at the post, never makes any attempt to extend himself during the race. Now, there is no use in saying that Mr. So-and-So's horses never get "a shot" of this fluid. They all get it, and there is no use of saying to the contrary.

This practice of dosing horses in this way is fraught with the direst consequences to our breeding industry. I do not care how much it is practiced on geldings, but when it comes to stallions and mares, it is another matter entirely. Every stallion that has been treated with it becomes a very uncertain foal-getter, and is rendered wholly impotent, while mares likewise become sterile, and many of our best breeding horses never produce a foal, or a foal that is worth anything.

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KHAKI CLOTH.

ORIGIN OF THE NOW FASHION-ABLE GOODS.

[Philadelphia Record.] Khaki cloth, which has become the smart material for the summer tourist-male gown, owes its

AL NEILL WINNER.

HE KNOCKS OUT MURPHY IN ELEVEN ROUNDS.

Under his Movements and Outcomes the Australian in Every Particular—He Had Plenty of Backing.

Twenty Two Slow With His Right Brings—Sent Down in the Sixth and Eighth Rounds—The Finish.

New York Outplay Boston at All Points—Chicago Wins by One Majority—Favorites Sweep the Board at Aqueduct.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The championship of Australia went to the young Californian, Al Neill, when he knocked out the Australian in the eleventh round at Mechanics' Pavilion tonight. The Australian succumbed only after receiving the most terrific punishment ever seen in a ring in this city. Neill was a clever boxer and a fast fighter. Both gave and took a lot of hard punching. Neill's right hand and left hand were extremely powerful. Neill's punches were mostly to the body and head. Neill's punches were mostly to the body and head. Neill's punches were mostly to the body and head.

NEW YORK OUTPLAY BOSTON. NEW YORK, April 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The New York Outplay Boston at All Points today, and scored an easy victory. The attendance was 2000. Score: New York, 4; hits, 13; errors, 2. Boston, 4; hits, 5; errors, 1. Batteries—Seymour, Carrick and Grady; Warner, Willis, Pittinger and Clarke.

CHICAGO-ST. LOUIS. CHICAGO, April 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The opening National League game of the season in Chicago was won by the home team by a margin of one run. The attendance was 3200. Score: Chicago, 6; hits, 13; errors, 2. St. Louis, 5; hits, 10; errors, 1. Batteries—Taylor and Chance; Jones and Criger.

BROOKLYN-PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Brooklyn today. The attendance was 4000. Score: Brooklyn, 9; hits, 16; errors, 2. Philadelphia, 4; hits, 11; errors, 1. Batteries—McGinnity and McGuire; Orth and Douglas; McFarland.

CINCINNATI-PITTSBURGH. PITTSBURGH, April 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Cincinnati was not satisfied with an ordinary defeat of Pittsburgh, but tried to break all the league records. The home team has seldom, if ever, played so poor a game. The attendance was 3000. Score: Pittsburgh, 5; hits, 8; errors, 2. Cincinnati, 2; hits, 2; errors, 5. Batteries—Tannehill, Woods, Flaherty and Zimmer and Lattimer; Newt, Scott and Pettis.

CLEVELAND-INDIANAPOLIS. CLEVELAND, April 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Indianapolis, 6. KANSAS CITY WON. MINNEAPOLIS, April 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Milwaukee-Chicago. MILWAUKEE-CHICAGO. MILWAUKEE, April 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Chicago, 2. DETROIT-BUFFALO. DETROIT, April 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Buffalo, 4; Detroit, 12. Estimated about \$750,000.

LAST DAY AT MEMPHIS. EXCEPT BENEFIT FOR ORPHANS. MEMPHIS, April 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] This was the concluding day of the Memphis Jockey Club's annual spring meeting. There will be an extra day's racing tomorrow, the track having been turned over to the local Elks' organization for the benefit of the orphan children of Charles Clark, who was accidentally shot and killed at the track last spring. The weather was warm and the track fast. Results: Six furlongs: Isabella won, Harry Floyd second, Kilt third, time 1:14. Half mile: Gibson Girl won, Cynara second, Seething third, time 0:50. One mile: John Baker won, Duke of Baden second, Hand Press third, time 1:42. Mile and an eighth, Peabody hand-picked; Streamer won, Crockett second, Drumburg third, time 1:05. Mile and a sixteenth, selling: Hood's Brigade won, Schnell Laffer second, Indian third, time 1:06. Six furlongs, selling: Myrtle Van won, Eva Wilson second, Evelyn Byrd third, time 1:10.

LYNCH EXONERATED. JOCKEY HENNESSY RULED OFF. SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] After a two hours' session today the board of stewards of the Western Turf Association, rendered a decision completely exonerating Danny Lynch of any wrongdoing in the handling of the horse Hard Knot, and dismissed the charges made against Jockies Joe Pig-gott and Willie Martin. The investigation of the records of the men was brought about by a confession made by Jockey Mike Hennessy, and accused Lynch, Martin, Pig-gott and others of fraud and trickery in the running races, in which the horse Hard Knot and others were entered. Through his own admissions and evidence gathered from other sources, Jockey Hennessy was ruled off the turf.

KENTUCKY DERBY. TEN HORSES WILL START. LOUISVILLE (Ky.), April 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Kentucky Derby of the new Louisville Jockey Club will start today at least ten horses would start in the Kentucky Derby on Thursday next. A list of the starters is as follows: Lieut. Gibson, Kentucky Farmer, Thelma, F. W. Brode, Florio, Highland Lad, Orontas, Flaunt, Dieudonne and His Excellency. George Long's Hindu is also a probable starter. The track at Churchill Downs is now in good shape.

AKLAND LONG-SHOT DAY. CLEAR-UP ON SPIKE. SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The first race at Oakland was backed from 10 to 1, to 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

STUDEBAKER. ROS. MEG. CO., Agents.

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BUNCO MAN CAUGHT.

HE ADMITS HAVING COME FROM LOS ANGELES.

Gives His Name as Bell, but the Seattle Police Think He is the Fugitive A. B. Campbell of This City.

W. L. Wells of Jamestown, N. Y., Says He Was Done Out of Four Hundred Dollars at Three-card Monte by Him.

Indictments in Kidnaping Scandal. Horse Thieves at Work—Terrorist Indicted Again—Dunsmuir's Will Filed for Probate.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

SEATTLE, April 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A tall, smooth-faced, easy-talking individual, who gives his name as Bell, aged 46 years, but whose letters are addressed to E. R. Campbell, was arrested here this afternoon on a charge of buncoing W. L. Wells of Jamestown, N. Y., out of \$400 by three-card monte. From his description and the fact that he admits having come from Los Angeles, the police think he is A. B. Campbell, who escaped from Los Angeles some time ago, where he was held for grand larceny. Campbell insists that he is never in trouble in California. He gives his occupation as a showman. Wells identifies him positively as a man who introduced the cards. In Campbell's pocket was a false bosom made of checked goods. It buttons around the neck and gives the person wearing it the appearance of having on a "jumper." False sleeves of the same goods were tucked up in the sleeves of his overcoat and sewed in one end. He had a flash roll, a red-and-blue bandana handkerchief, moon-cards painted black except one, which had a big white spot, and \$640 in cash. Two checks were found on him for \$3000 and \$2000, respectively. He was apparently drawn by M. K. Fisher & Co. in favor of John K. Marsh, Puget Sound National Bank of Seattle paper was used.

Campbell is a new one in Seattle, but the police consider him altogether too clever to be at large. He looks more like a minister than bunco man.

DUNSMUIR'S WILL FILED. BROTHER IS THE SOLE HEIR. (A. P. DAY REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—The authenticated copy of the will of the late Alexander Dunsmuir, stepfather of Edna Wallace Hopper, the actress, was filed for probate today.

Dunsmuir died January 31, last. Shortly after his death, it developed that he had secretly married Josephine Wallace, mother of the charming opera bouffante artist.

The will was executed December 21, 1896, and is exceedingly brief. It names James Dunsmuir of Victoria, B. C., as brother, as the sole heir. Mrs. Dunsmuir is not mentioned in the document.

Mr. Dunsmuir, in his petition for the probate of the will, fixes the value of the estate at \$750,000. The widowship of Mrs. Wallace-Dunsmuir is acknowledged in the petition for probate, which includes her among the heirs at law. It is understood that she was made in its present shape with the consent of Mrs. Dunsmuir. It is known that prior to her husband's death she transferred large real estate holdings to his wife, as well as cash to a considerable sum. Mrs. Dunsmuir resides near San Leandro.

TERRELL'S FORGERIES. ANOTHER INDICTMENT. (A. P. DAY REPORT.)

SAN JOSE, April 27.—Another indictment was returned against Samuel R. Terrell by the grand jury today charging forgery. He is accused of passing a fictitious note on Eddie Bunney by which he secured \$200. Terrell was formerly a popular young attorney. He is now in jail pending the return of his appeal to the Supreme Court on a three-years sentence for forgery. He has escaped several charges on technicalities. It is stated that he secured between \$15,000 and \$20,000 by his bogus notes and mortgages before he was discovered. He was a notary public and his own papers. His bondsmen have been sued.

HORSE THIEVES ACTIVE. WARRANTS OUT FOR GANG. (A. P. DAY REPORT.)

STOCKTON, April 27.—A gang of horse thieves is operating in this part of San Joaquin county. The early part of this week six horses were taken from Fair Oaks, a suburb of Stockton. Three of them were the property of G. W. Smith, a colored man, one belonged to a man named Calhoun, and two more were the property of a woman. Wednesday, three horses were stolen from John Dean of Tracy.

The Sheriff is of the opinion that the animals were all taken by the same crowd, and suspicion points to some campers who passed this way during the week. "John Doe" warrants are out for their arrest, and the officers are on their trail.

MORE TOBACCO SEIZED. PACKAGES ARE UNDER-SEALED. (A. P. DAY REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—Revenue Agent Bert Thomas today seized 1000 pounds of tobacco sent out here by the Spurger Bros. Company of Mount Airy, N. C.

It is found that the packages have not the stamp of stamps on them and that they contain a quarter of an ounce more tobacco than the stamps called for. A similar seizure was made a few weeks ago. On that occasion it was tobacco from the factory of Wiest Bros. of St. Louis.

Ex-Assemblyman Henry Dead. CHICO, April 27.—Ex-Assemblyman Allen Henry died at his residence in this city this evening after four days' illness from pneumonia. Henry was a member of the Legislature when the Normal School was established at Chico, and largely through his efforts Chico secured this school.

Pitched Battle of Asiatics. SANTA CRUZ, April 27.—On W. H. Albright's place near Watsonville fourteen Chinamen and three Japanese had a pitched battle, during which



The Broadway Department Store.

Ladies' Neckwear.

And Jabots Especially.

We will show today, a fine lot of the newest jabots, just here by express from New York. They are a charming lot, in black, white, blue, pink, lavender, red, etc., of satin, library silk and fancy veilings. The styles are the brightest and richest, and we will sell them to you as fairly and lowly as if they were some all-the-year-round staple. At 89c, 98c, \$1.19, \$1.28, \$1.48 and \$1.98. We can give you such values, as you cannot find in town.

Boys' Suits \$1.39---Worth \$1.98, \$2.48 and \$2.98.

Every parent who buys their boy a suit today, should see this bargain. They are double-breasted with deep lapel collars, made of chevrons or kerseys. You may choose from a large variety of patterns. We bunch these three lines at a price today, to close them out. The large sizes are missing. We have them only for boys from four to eight years old—choose from the three lots, one price—

1.39

We've Waked the Town Up

With This Sale of the Five- and Ten-Cent Stock at Half-Price. They are the biggest and finest and truest bargains Los Angeles women have seen for some time. They are impossible with store keepers who expect to stay in business. Old, shop-worn, out-of-date stuff may have, perhaps, been sold at half what it was originally worth, but you never bought clean, bright merchandise at half its worth, except when some one wanted to quit business—now, for instance.

All 5c Articles 2c.

2 1/2

All 10c Articles 5c.

5

Our Hats Are Different.

SO ARE THE PRICES. Because our ways are different. There is an individuality to every hat we offer. None of that conventional, machine-like look about them.

Look at These for \$2.89.

Triumphs of hat beauty that no one else does approach at the price. Fine examples, indeed, of our millinery leadership. Though we have sold a great many, we've a constant stream of them coming in from New York.

These are the very embodiment of newness and brightness—smart and dashing affairs in millinery, chiffon and muslin de sole, decked in all the clever and fetching ways. They are the equal in quality and workmanship to those you see about town at \$5 and \$6.

2.89

The Busy Store---Fourth and Broadway.

Ask to See the Great Hub Special— True Blue Serge Suits \$9.65

All styles, all sizes. Fit Guaranteed.

Free Useful Hub Souvenirs. Call and Get One.

The Conquest of Cash

More about that fortunate buy of ours. Every man ought to know it. Chas. Kaufman & Bros., the leading clothing manufacturers of Chicago, accepted our spot cash for their entire surplus stock of fine spring clothing. We're now closing it out—as we bought it—much under price. It was a chance for us. It's now a chance for you.

MEN'S CLOTHING.

Men's \$9 Business Suits for \$4.95. Of an extra quality of fancy cassimeres and tweeds that are strictly all wool and perfectly fitted and the actual value is \$9. The Hub's price now

FRANCHISE CONTEST.

FIRST HEARING ON IMPORTANT APPLICATIONS.

Taken Under Adversity by the Board of Public Works, Which Will Make Its Report Next Monday.

Old Ybor Estate Still in Court After Over Forty Years—Judge Trask Takes Another Whack at It.

Judge Allen Overrules a Demurrer and Practically Settles a Dispute Over Taxes Between Colored Little-Boys of West.

The first public hearing on the applications of the Traction Company for franchises along certain streets, was held yesterday morning before the Board of Public Works. It attracted more attention than anything that has occurred about the City Hall in months, not even excepting the fire department investigation. The board took both applications under advisement, and will report to the Council Monday.

The action of the Board of Police Commissioners in transferring a saloon license without giving creditors of the saloon an opportunity to protect themselves, has caused an effort to have the matter reopened at the next meeting of the board, when the claimants will demand that the license be held up pending a settlement of all claims.

The time for payment of city taxes without delinquency expires Monday evening.

The estate of Bernardo Yorba, who died in 1883, was up for consideration before Judge Trask yesterday, and a motion of some importance denied. The estate was worth over a quarter of a million dollars and consisted of many ranches granted to descendants of the father by the government of Spain. It has been in court for over forty years. Santa Ana was always been deeply interested in the settlement of the estate.

Judge Allen yesterday overruled a demurrer in the Huddleston-Huddleston controversy over taxes on Springfield property. This practically settles the case for the plaintiff.

AT THE CITY HALL.

TAKEN UNDER ADVISEMENT.

HEARING ON APPLICATION FOR RAILROAD FRANCHISES.

Attorneys and Citizens Point Out to the Board of Public Works the Advantages to Be Derived From Proposed New Lines—Report to the Council Monday.

For nearly two hours yesterday morning the Board of Public Works listened to arguments for and against the granting of the franchises applied for by the Los Angeles Terminal Railway Company and the Los Angeles Traction Company, and then took the matter under advisement. Yesterday's hearing is considered only the opening skirmish of the battle, as it is expected that the real fight will be made on the floor of the Council when the report of the board is submitted, probably next Monday.

Convincing as were the arguments made yesterday by those who favor the granting of the franchises, and weak as were those of the opposition, it is doubtful if all the talking that is done had the effect of changing the vote or the determination of any of the members of the board. It is not a question of the merits of the franchises, but of the question of the franchise, or which can show the course which would be to the best advantage of the city. It is a question of the franchise, or which can show the course which would be to the best advantage of the city. It is a question of the franchise, or which can show the course which would be to the best advantage of the city.

What stand the Santa Fe is taking in the matter has not as yet come to the surface. Although it was not brought out in the meeting yesterday, it has become known that the Southern Pacific did make an effort to dissuade the assistance of the Santa Fe in its fight against the franchise which the Terminal company desires. The reply of the Santa Fe to the overtures of the other corporation was, according to information obtained by those who are trying to secure the franchise, that it would assist if the Southern Pacific could show it wherein it would be to its interest to take such a course.

Whether such a showing was made or not, is known best to the railroad manipulators. If the Board of Public Works had had any doubt as to the interest prevailing in the community on the subject of the franchises, that doubt must have been removed as a result of the meeting yesterday. So large was the attendance that the meeting could not be held in the City Council chamber. Even that large room was filled to the top, and the overflowed into every walk of life and almost every industry in the city. Even a dozen or more of the property on the streets along which it is proposed to build a railroad if the franchise is granted. He did not particularly care to be asked to do so. Callahan admitted that he is a Southern Pacific employee, but asserted that he was there sim-

ply as a property-owner and not in his capacity of a railroad employee. O'Brien did not state what his occupation is, but he, too, is an owner of property along the line of the proposed road. There were one or two others who spoke very briefly against the proposed franchise.

THE TRACTION'S REQUEST.

When the board was called to order, Chairman Callahan announced that the application of the Traction company would first be considered and invited any of those present who desired to speak upon the subject to make their statements. Francis J. Thomas, Esq., attorney for the Traction company and for the Terminal railroad has well, briefly explained what the application was. He said the Traction company desires to extend its line from the end of its tracks near University Station southeast along Vermont avenue to the city limits, then to connect with an electric line to be built to San Pedro. He said that no opposition to this application had been made, and that he had the consent of the owners of all the residences that street had been secured, in fact the people along Vermont avenue were anxious to have the road built so that they could secure street-car service.

THE TERMINAL FRANCHISE.

The application of the Los Angeles Terminal Railway Company, for a franchise to run a railroad from the Terminal tracks near Aliso street, across the river to the end of the Pacific coast, and thence along Vignes and other streets, to connect with the lines of the Traction company, was next considered. The applicant was represented by Attorneys Gibson and Col. Collins, and proving Samuel Rees and others championed the cause of the railway company. The contest for the franchise was conducted by Attorneys Thomas and Gibson.

Thomas opened the ball by first explaining the application. He then referred to the efforts to secure the granting of the franchise, and said that while this application was not like the others filed then, it had the same merits as the others. He explained clearly why (the railroad company) is compelled to make the application. He said that the franchise is not for the advertisement for bids a public sale of the franchise, but a sale of the franchise to the Traction company in San Pedro and of the Terminal Railway Company in Pasadena.

He said that the franchise was offered to the persons bidding the greatest percentage of the gross receipts of the road, "some philanthropic citizen" had bid 100 per cent, thereby nullifying the bid of the other bidders. He said that the purpose of the bid was to block the company's efforts to construct a line from the city to San Pedro, and that the purpose of the bid was to block the company's efforts to construct a line from the city to San Pedro.

Continuing, Mr. Lee said that the Traction and Terminal wanted to connect the two lines, and that the purpose of the bid was to block the company's efforts to construct a line from the city to San Pedro, and that the purpose of the bid was to block the company's efforts to construct a line from the city to San Pedro. He said that the franchise was offered to the persons bidding the greatest percentage of the gross receipts of the road, "some philanthropic citizen" had bid 100 per cent, thereby nullifying the bid of the other bidders.

Consider what the advantages are. If the road is built, there will be a new line to Pasadena and a through line to San Pedro, both connected with the existing lines of the city. It will be possible for people of the city to take cars to the beach, and the residence section of the city. The opposing line will have to meet competition from the city, and the city will be able to take cars to the beach, and the residence section of the city.

T. E. Gibson, Esq., addressed the board at length, urging a favorable report upon the application. He said that the franchise was offered to the persons bidding the greatest percentage of the gross receipts of the road, "some philanthropic citizen" had bid 100 per cent, thereby nullifying the bid of the other bidders. He said that the franchise was offered to the persons bidding the greatest percentage of the gross receipts of the road, "some philanthropic citizen" had bid 100 per cent, thereby nullifying the bid of the other bidders.

Callahan opposed the application, first, on the ground that the streets along which the line was proposed to be built were already the property of the city, and that the franchise was offered to the persons bidding the greatest percentage of the gross receipts of the road, "some philanthropic citizen" had bid 100 per cent, thereby nullifying the bid of the other bidders.

favor of the application. He declared that the question was not one of politics, but one in which a principle was involved. He declared that the time had come to call a halt to the efforts of corporations to control the city, and that property owners should have the right to take care of their own interests. He said that the franchise was offered to the persons bidding the greatest percentage of the gross receipts of the road, "some philanthropic citizen" had bid 100 per cent, thereby nullifying the bid of the other bidders.

Mr. Callahan again declared that the franchise was offered to the persons bidding the greatest percentage of the gross receipts of the road, "some philanthropic citizen" had bid 100 per cent, thereby nullifying the bid of the other bidders. He said that the franchise was offered to the persons bidding the greatest percentage of the gross receipts of the road, "some philanthropic citizen" had bid 100 per cent, thereby nullifying the bid of the other bidders.

Mr. O'Brien again asserted that his objection was not to the franchise, but to the manner in which it was being granted. He said that the franchise was offered to the persons bidding the greatest percentage of the gross receipts of the road, "some philanthropic citizen" had bid 100 per cent, thereby nullifying the bid of the other bidders.

When Bernardo Yorba died in November, 1883, his estate was worth over a quarter of a million dollars and consisted of many ranches granted to descendants of the father by the government of Spain. It has been in court for over forty years. Santa Ana was always been deeply interested in the settlement of the estate.

Judge Allen yesterday overruled a demurrer in the Huddleston-Huddleston controversy over taxes on Springfield property. This practically settles the case for the plaintiff. The time for payment of city taxes without delinquency expires Monday evening.

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made by D. J. Lewis, who formerly owned the place. Lewis stated to the board that he had assumed all the debts of the place; that he had a mortgage on the saloon, and that as he is most interested in the public interest, he desired to keep it. On this statement and without investigation, the board suspended the rule and granted him the transfer. Now the other creditors of the saloon, and there are quite a number, declare that the statements made by Lewis are not true; that they have interests in the place; that Forester owed them for goods and that one of the creditors secured an attachment on the saloon. They assert, also, that the board took snap judgment, and left them without protection. These creditors will endeavor to have the matter reopened at the next meeting of the board, and meantime it is understood that Lewis's license is held up.

Lighting Complaints. City Electrician Francis, to whom complaints as to outages of electric lights are made at the request of the Board of Public Works, received reports of more than twenty lamp outages, and in most cases, when the outages occurred, the electric companies, repairs have been made promptly. In order to receive reports of lamp outages, Francis has in his office between 8 and 10 p. m.

City Tax Collections. Today and Monday are the last days on which the second installment of city taxes can be paid without delinquency, and it is probable that the collections for the last day will be in excess of that for any other day this year. More than \$20,000 was collected yesterday.

AT THE COURTHOUSE. THE OLD YORBA ESTATE. HAS BEEN IN PROBATE COURT FOR OVER FORTY YEARS.

Judge Trask Made Another Order Yesterday—Thousands of Acres of Land now Involved—Immense Spanish Grants—An Estate in Which Santa Ana Citizens Have Always Been Interested.

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The Main-Spring To a Spring Medicine

Is its ability to purify the blood, create an appetite and overcome that tired feeling. Hence in asking you to take Hood's Sarsaparilla in preference to all other medicines this Spring, we are doing so on the basis of proof more mighty, more conclusive, more positive than can be advanced for any other, that it does all these things. Its peculiar combination of remedial agents, its unequalled record of cures, and its wonderful sales, tell the story, and should secure your confidence and belief in common with the majority of people, that Hood's Sarsaparilla is America's Greatest Spring Medicine. Get it TODAY.

years gave notice to Messrs. J. S. Chapman, Victor Montgomery, George D. Blake, John W. Anderson, J. W. Munday and J. W. Townner, attorneys for the various parties interested in the estate of Bernardo Yorba, that they would make a motion yesterday in Department Four that the court modify the order of Judge Allen yesterday, on the ground of failure to provide.

DIVORCED. Kittle B. Thompson was divorced from Abner Thompson by Judge Allen yesterday, on the ground of failure to provide.

INCORPORATION. The Rodco Oil Company of Los Angeles incorporated yesterday with a capital stock of \$100,000, divided into 10,000 shares, of which amount \$25 has been subscribed.

THE PICO OIL COMPANY, with principal place of business in Los Angeles, has incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, divided into 10,000 shares, of which amount \$25 has been subscribed.

THE KEYSTONE OIL AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY incorporated yesterday with a capital stock of \$100,000, divided into 10,000 shares, of which amount \$25 has been subscribed.

THE MONROVIA LADY ANXIOUS. Lydia Seger, a handsome Monrovia young lady, accompanied by her father, yesterday morning to see about a certain marriage license that has given her a lot of trouble lately.

COURTHOUSE NOTES. BREVITIES MISCELLANEOUS. ADMITTED TO CITIZENSHIP. Charles E. Soule, a native of France, was naturalized by Judge Trask yesterday sitting in Department One.

THE STARK ESTATE. Public Administrator C. G. Kellogg yesterday filed two petitions in the estate of A. Stark—one for letters and one for a decree of administration. Stark is the man who was killed by a Mapiere car on Thursday.

brilliant number, musically interesting, and composition making the demands on the orchestra. Mrs. Kraus as the soloist. Mr. Kraus as the accompanist. The work was an excellent account of his rendition. Mrs. Kraus as the soloist. Mr. Kraus as the accompanist. The work was an excellent account of his rendition.

FAREWELL CONCERT. This evening at Blanchard's Mrs. Genera Johnson-Bishop gave her farewell concert. Bishop will have the assistance of Arthur Beresford, basso, and the following pupils: Mrs. Frank H. Bishop, Mrs. Mase Prime-Russell, Mrs. S. Kerr, Mrs. Florence Black, Misses Gertrude, Harry, and Birdie Chasler, Lila, John, and Edna, Hicknell, Fraisher, and Mr. Barnhart.

REDWOOD CITY. April 27. A. J. Avalos, who killed Manuel Francisco, was held up on May 11 by the redwood guards of manila, who the prisoner appeared in court yesterday. Judge Buck took cognizance of the recommendation of mercy.

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Users. A complete Soda Fountain. home. All kinds of soda water. Beer, Ginger Ale and other soft drinks. Ready, simple and cheap.

Call and See It at 355 S. Spring. Users. A complete Soda Fountain. home. All kinds of soda water. Beer, Ginger Ale and other soft drinks. Ready, simple and cheap.

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The Times

THE WEATHER YES TARDY.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, April 27.—(Reported by George H. Franklin, Los Angeles Forecast Office.) At 6 a.m. the barometer registered 30.1; at 8 a.m. 29.7. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 62 deg. and 64 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 65 per cent; 7 p.m., 60 per cent. Wind, S.W., 10 m.p.h. Maximum temperature, 62 deg.; minimum temperature, 42 deg. Rainfall past twenty-four hours, .05 of an inch. Rainfall past seven days, 4.4 inches. Barometer reduced to sea level, 30.1.

Weather Conditions.—Showers have fallen on the North Pacific Slope. In the extreme southern portion of California, and in the Arizona. Snow has fallen in the Rocky Mountain region. The pressure continues low in the central and northern portions of the continent. Cool weather continues west of the Rocky Mountains from Nevada.

Forecast.—Local forecast for Los Angeles and vicinity: Continuing cloudy weather tonight and Saturday morning; partly clear and bright Saturday afternoon; temperature in the 60s and 70s.

San Francisco, April 27.—Weather conditions and general forecast. The following are the weather conditions for the various cities of the Pacific coast, as compared with those of same date last season, and rainfall for the last twenty-four hours:

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THE CITY IN BRIEF.

AT THE THEATERS.

LOS ANGELES—The wife of the famous actor, who was seen in the city yesterday, was seen in the city yesterday.

COMPARATIVE TEMPERATURES.

	Max.	Min.	Mean.		Max.	Min.	Mean.
Boston	74	42	52	New York	68	48	57
Washington	72	42	50	Buffalo	68	38	51
Pittsburgh	72	42	57	Cincinnati	76	50	63
Chicago	58	46	52	St. Paul	74	54	64
St. Louis	74	60	67	Kansas City	82	60	71
Los Angeles	62	41	52	Jacksonville	78	64	71